dred leagues distant from the strait of Sangaar, the only passage by which we could with certainty get out of the Japanese seas. The southerly winds were more steady, more constant, more obstinate, than in the seas of China, whence they originate.

'There is not any sea more abounding in different species of *fuci*, and our finest meadows are not more green, or better covered with vegetation. A very large bight on the side where the Tartar village stood, and which we at first supposed deep enough to receive our ships, because it was high water when we came to an anchor at the bottom of the bay, two hours afterward appeared to us only an extensive meadow of marine plants; we saw the salmon leap there, as they came out of a rivulet, the waters of which lose themselves among these weeds, where we took more than two thousand of them in a day.

'The inhabitants, whose most certain and abundant subsistence is the fish, witnessed the success of our fishery without the smallest uneasiness, doubtless because they were assured, that the quantity of fish is inexhaustible. The next day after our arrival in the bay, we landed at the foot of the village; the presents made by M. de Langle, who had preceded us, had procured friends there.

'There is not in any part of the world a tribe of better men to be found. The chief, or oldest man, came to receive us on the beach, accompanied by some other of the inhabitants. In saluting us he prostrated himself to the earth, after the manner of the Chinese, and afterward conducted us to his cabin, where were his wife, his daughters-in-law, his children, and grandchildren. He caused a neat mat to be spread, upon which he invited us to sit down, and a small grain, with which we were unacquainted, was put with some salmon into a copper upon the fire, in order to be offered to us. This grain is the food which they esteem the most delicious, and they gave us to understand, that it came from the Mantchou country; they exclusively appropriate this name to the people, who live seven or eight day's journey off, at the head of the river Segalien, and who immediately communicate with the Chinese. They by signs made us understand, that they were themselves of the nation of the Orotchy's, and shewing us the four strange canoes, which we had the same day seen arrive in the bay, they called the crews of them *Bitchys*; they signified to us, that these last dwell further to the south, but perhaps at a shorter distance than seven or eight leagues; for these nations, like those of Canada, change their name and language at every large village. Those strangers, of whom I shall speak more in detail in the sequel of this chapter, had lighted a fire upon the sand at the edge of the sea near the village of the Orotchy's, where they cooked their fish and grain in an iron kettle, suspended on a hook of the same metal, from a triangle formed by three pieces of wood tied together. They were come from the river Segalien, and brought back into their country grain and nankeens, which in all probability they had received in exchange for oil and dried fish, and perhaps some elk and bear skins, which, with squirrels and dogs, were the only quadrupeds the spoils of which we saw.

'This village of the Orotchys was composed of four cabins, built in a solid manner, with the trunks of fir trees all their full length, nearly cut at angles; a frame of tolerable workmanship supported the roof, formed of the bark of trees. A wooden bench like that of the cabins of Segalien Island, encompassed the apartment round about; and the hearth was in the same way placed in the middle, under an opening large enough to give vent to the smoke. We had reason to think, that these four houses belonged to four different families, who

live

live together in the greateſt harmony and moſt perfect confidence. One of theſe families we ſaw take its departure on a voyage of ſome length, for it did not return during the five days that we paſſed in this bay. The proprietors put ſome planks before the doors of their houſe, to prevent the dogs from entering them, and in this ſtate left it full of their effects. We were ſoon ſo perfectly well convinced of the inviolable fidelity of theſe people, and their almoſt religious reſpect for property, that we left our ſacks full of ſtuffs, beads, iron tools, and in general every thing we uſed as articles of barter, in the middle of their cabins, and under no other ſeal of ſecurity than their own probity, without a ſingle inſtance of their abuſing our extreme confidence; and on our departure from this bay, we firmly entertained the opinion, that they did not even ſuſpect the exiſtence of ſuch a crime as theft.

'Every cabin was ſurrounded with a drying place for ſalmon, which remain upon poles, expoſed to the heat of the ſun, after having been during three or four days ſmoked round the fire, which is in the middle of their cabin; the women, who are charged with this operation, take care, as ſoon as the ſmoke has penetrated them, to carry them into the open air, where they acquire the hardneſs of wood.

'They carried on their fiſhery in the ſame river with us, with lines or ſpears, and we ſaw them, with a diſguſting avidity, eat raw the ſnout, the gills, the ſmall bones, and ſometimes the entire ſkin of the ſalmon, which they ſlip off with infinite dexterity; they ſucked up the mucilage of theſe parts, as we ſwallow an oyſter. The greateſt part of the fiſh, except when the fiſhery has been very abundant, arrive at their houſes ſtript; the women then, with the ſame avidity, ſearch for the whole fiſhes, and in a manner equally diſguſting devour the mucilaginous parts of them, which they ſeem to think the moſt exquiſite food. It was at Baie de Caſtries, that we learned the uſe of the circle of lead or bone, which theſe people, as well as thoſe of S. galien Iſland, wear like a ring on the thumb; it ſerves them as a guard in cutting and ſtripping the ſalmon with a ſharp edged knife, which they all carry, hung to their girdle.

'Their village was built upon a tongue of low marſhy land, and which appeared to us to be uninhabitable during the winter; but on the oppoſite ſide of the gulf, on a more elevated ſituation, and expoſed to the ſouth, there was, at the entrance of a wood, another village, conſiſting of eight cabins, much larger and better built than the firſt. Above this, and at a very ſmall diſtance, we viſited three yourts, or ſubterraneous houſes, perfectly ſimilar to thoſe of the Kamſchadales, deſcribed in the third volume of Captain Cook's laſt voyage; they were extenſive enough to contain the inhabitants of the eight cabins during the rigour of the cold ſeaſon; beſides, on ſome of the ſkirts of this village was ſeen ſeveral tombs, which were larger and better built than the houſes; each of them encloſed three, four, or five biers, of a neat workmanſhip, ornamented with Chineſe ſtuffs, ſome pieces of which were brocade. Bows, arrows, lines, and, in general, the moſt valuable articles of theſe people, were ſuſpended in the interior of theſe monuments, the wooden door of which was cloſed by a bar, ſupported at its extremities by two props.

'Their houſes, like the tombs, were filled with effects, nothing which they uſe having been taken away; dreſſes, ſkins, ſnow ſhoes, bows, arrows, pikes, had all remained in the deſerted village, in which they never leave but in the winter ſeaſon; the ſummer they paſſed on the other ſide of the gulph, where they then were, and from which they ſaw us enter into their cabins, de-

descend even into the inside of the tombs, without ever having accompanied us, and without testifying the least fear of seeing their moveables carried away, which they, at the same time, were sensible had considerably excited our desires, as we had already made several exchanges with them. Our boats companies, as well as the officers, were feelingly alive to so striking a mark of confidence; and contempt and dishonour would have covered the man with shame and disgrace who had been base enough to commit the most trifling theft.

'It was evident, that we had only visited the Orotchys in their country houses, where they gather in their harvest of salmon, which, like the corn in Europe, forms the basis of their subsistance. I saw so few elks skins among them, that I am inclined to think the chase is not very productive there. As a small part of their food, I also reckon some roots of yellow lily, or of *saranne*, which the women pluck up on the skirts of the woods and dry round their hearth.

'It might have been supposed, from so great a number of tombs, for we found some in all the islands and creeks that they indicated some recent epidemical disorder which had ravaged these countries, and reduced the present generation to a very small number of men; but I am induced to believe that the different families composing this nation were dispersed in the neighbouring bays, fishing and drying salmon, and that they only collected together in the winter; they then carried thither their provision of fish, in order to subsist on it till the return of the sun. The more probable supposition is, that the religious respect of these people for the tombs of their ancestors, induces them to maintain and repair them, and thus perhaps to delay, for several ages, the inevitable effect of the hand of Time. I did not perceive any external difference between the inhabitants: the same cannot be said of those who are dead, whose ashes repose in a style of greater or less magnificence, according to their wealth; it is probable enough, that the labour of a long life would scarcely be sufficient to defray the expence of one of these sumptuous mausolea, which are nevertheless only entitled to a relative magnificence, and of which a very false idea must be formed, if the comparison extended to the monuments of more civilized people. The bodies of the poorest inhabitants are exposed in the open air, on a bier placed upon a stage, supported by stakes four feet high, but all of them have their bows, their arrows, nets, and some pieces of stuffs near their monuments, and, in all probability, it would be a sacrilege to take them away.

'It would seem as if these people, as well as those of Segalien Island, did not acknowledge any chief, and were subject to no regular form of government. The mildness of their manners, their respect for old age, might with them take away all the inconveniences of anarchy. We were never witnesses of the slightest quarrel. Their reciprocal affection, their tenderness for their children, afforded to us a most interesting spectacle; but our senses were disgusted with the fetid smell of the salmon, with which not only the houses but the parts adjacent were infected. The bones of them were scattered, and the blood spread round the hearth; greedy dogs, though gentle and familiar enough, licked and devoured the remainder. The nastiness and stench of this people are disgusting. There is not perhaps anywhere a race of people more feebly constituted, or whose features are more different from those forms to which we attach the idea of beauty; their middle stature is below four feet ten inches, their bodies are lank, their voices thin and feeble, like that of children; they have high cheek bones, small blear eyes, placed diagonally;

a large mouth, flat noſes, ſhort chin, almoſt beardleſs, and an olive coloured ſkin, varniſhed with oil and ſmoke. They ſuffer their hair to grow, and tie it up nearly the ſame as we do; that of the women falls looſe about their ſhoulders, and the portrait which I have juſt drawn agrees equally well with their countenances as thoſe of the men, from whom it would be difficult to diſtinguiſh them, were it not for a ſlight difference in their dreſs, and a bare neck; they are not, however, ſubjected to any labour, which might, like the American Indians, change the elegance of their features, if nature had furniſhed them with this advantage. Their whole cares are limited to the cutting and ſewing their clothes, diſpoſing of their fiſh to be dried, and taking care of their children, to whom they give the breaſt till they are three or four years of age. I was much ſurpriſed at ſeeing one of this age, who, after having bent a ſmall bow, ſhot an arrow with tolerable exactneſs, and given a dog ſeveral blows with a ſtick, threw himſelf on his mother's boſom, and there took the ſituation of a child of five or ſix months old, who was aſleep on her knee.

(To be continued.)

HOP PICKING JUBILEE.

The hop picking is a ſort of jubilee; during which a licence of ſpeech, and relaxation of manners, are authoriſed by cuſtom: any thing may be ſaid, and many things done, which would not paſs uncenſured, at another ſeaſon. What ſtrikes a ſtranger the moſt, as being himſelf concerned, is the homage with which he is received, on joining one of thoſe licenced groups. The faireſt or the forwardeſt, of the female pickers, having ſelected the fineſt bunch of hops in her view, approaches him, with great reſpect,—and "wipes his ſhoes"—or rather touches them with it; and then offers it to him.

Whatever might be the origin of this ſingular cuſtom, its modern intention is too evident to be miſtaken, by thoſe who attract its notice. It is that of collecting ſilver: which either goes towards the hot ſupper, that is always given, on the evening of the laſt day of picking; or is extended, in fulfilling another cuſtom of the hop harveſt, whoſe origin might be found equally difficult to be traced.

This may be termed the decoration of hats. A few days before the picking is compleated, by any particular planter, the company of pickers, belonging to ſuch individual, decorate a hat, at their joint expence, with a handkerchief of gaudy hue, and with ribbons and gilded ornaments. This is the hat of the head binman. Another it adorned with ribbons only. This is the carter's. Theſe hats are expoſed to public view, before the day of finiſhing, are diſplayed at the hop ſupper, and afterwards worn in public; each company endeavouring to outvie the other in finery.

Theſe ruſtic feats, and the revelry which attends them, are the more excuſable, as they cloſe the labours of the year; and may ſerve, by leaving favorable impreſſions of the paſt, to alleviate the ſufferings of toils to come.

From Marſhall's Rural Economy of the Southern Counties.

RE-

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE OF ANCIENT SCOTLAND.

Feudal Law—Slavery—Tithes—Woods.

Continued from Page 296.

THE feudal law has had an early introduction here. It is recognized in our moſt ancient authentic documents, and then not in its original ſtate.—The King was the fountain of honour and property.—By the feudal ſyſtem, every man was a ſoldier.—Lands were granted and tranſmitted, for perſonal ſervice only; and the whole centered in the King.—This continued long: and the extenſive period required to effect a change, ſhews how very ancient its eſtabliſhment muſt have been.—Lands were granted for various acknowledgments; a quota of the fruits they produced; and, when the exchange of goods for money begun, a return was made in ſpecie.—At firſt, the royal mint might be very portable; perhaps it always attended the king; and probably, a hammer, an anvil, and the die, conſtituted the whole.—Agriculture was neglected, from the frequent uſe the nation had for its ſoldiers.—Continual wars, wars which ſometimes laſted near a century without intermiſſion, engaged the whole attention of the natives, and induced them to live by plunder.—Refinements that might be collecting for ages, were annihilated in the diſtractions of Baliol, Bruce, and Edward; and inſtilled a ſavage ferocity in the minds of the people, and would have required ages of peace to quiet.—I doubt not, that luxuries were known, and the progreſs of the arts was more eminent in the days of William and the Alexanders, than in the reigns of David II, Robert III, or, it may be, the firſt or ſecond James.—Few nations have been ſo unfortunate in long minorities, as this.—When Robert Bruce had compoſed the unſettled ſtate, and formed rules for internal polity, nature claimed her due.—The minority and troubled reign of David, was inſufficient to effect a compoſure. Thoſe of the Roberts had perhaps ſome influence, when Robert III. died.

—From the death of Robert, until 1586, a period of 185 years, 75 are occupied by minorities! Was there no other reaſon, this is probably ſufficient why the nation could never flouriſh.—Factions and turbulence are the indiſpenſable attendants upon minorities.—Our kings have been all we could expect, warlike and philoſophic. But, uniformly, when arrived at maturity, and preparing to reclaim their people, have they met ſome untimely fate.—James the Firſt and Second, were wiſe legiſlators: James the Third, an admirer of ſcience. One fell a ſacrifice to accident; the others to the rudeneſs of the age. Under James IV, Scotland began to emerge from her deep obſcurity; to bear ſome importance; and her commerce to extend to other nations: when he became, in the vigour of life, a victim to one inconſiderate engagement. We can never ceaſe to deplore the fate of ſo illuſtrious a prince (1).—

Heu qualis pietas, heu quam brevis occidit ætas!

At the bloom of thirty, grief brought James V. to the grave.—Unfortunate race!—Mary, the bloſſom of beauty, the pride of the age, languiſhed eighteen years in captivity, and then was murdered, under the guiſe of juſtice.....Unhappy Mary!—Let my pen, while it records thy ſufferings, drop a blot upon thy errors; and let the feeling heart conſign a tear to thy unmerited fate.— —

—The greateſt curſe attendant on mortals, the curſe of ſlavery, was entailed on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland. We have moſt ample evidence of this.

(1) *Vid.* a curious anecdote, Stowe's Survey of London. vol. i. b. 3. p. 18. edit. 1720.

—It has been ſaid, and by an author whoſe opinion I highly reſpect, as that of the moſt learned hiſtorian Scotland has produced—it has been ſaid, that "few inſtances occur of abſolute villanage" (2). It is true, I have not found many. Some did exiſt: and I queſtion if we are entitled to ſay they were uncommon. Villanage is but a ſuperior ſpecies of ſlavery: yet we ſee examples of the moſt humiliating bondage.—Before 1189, two brothers, their children, and their whole poſterity, are transferred to a perſon for 3 marks (3). The prior and convent of St Andrews emancipate a man, his children, and property; or rather give him permiſſion to change his maſter, 1222 (4). Malſe, Earl of Strathern, grants Gilmory Gillendes, his ſlave, to the monks of Inchaffry; likewiſe Johannes Starnes, 1258 (5).—I have ſeen ſeveral charters *cum villanis*. One of the Roberts grants certain lands "*Marie Comyn, cum licentia abducendi tenentes, cum bovis ſuis, a terris. ſi non ſint nativi et ligii homines*" (6).—It would appear, the lower ranks were ſubjected to the hard neceſſity of having their liberty tried by a judge: and in the year 1320, Adam Adamſon, and his four ſons, are declared not be the king's bondmen (7).—There were various kinds of ſlaves. The laws are copious reſpecting their ſtate and manumiſſion (8): and an ancient ſtatute declares, if a ſlave ſhall fail in the proof of his freedom, the maſter may take him by the noſe, and reduce him to his former ſlavery (9). Indeed, until a late period, tenants and ſervants lived under a ſevere and arbitrary law: but the liberty they have now obtained, muſt one day ruin the nation.— —

—Like all countries where an exuberance of religion and ſuperſtition prevail, Scotland was oppreſſed by the clergy.—Monks and monaſteries ſwarmed in every quarter.—We cannot imagine them unmindful of their intereſt: and, at an early period, they had the addreſs to impoſe the burden of tithes.—Before 1093, King Malcolm III. grants to the Abbey of Dunfermline, lands with their tithes (10). Sir James Dalrymple, a judicious antiquary, ſuſpects this charter ſhould be aſcribed to Malcolm IV. (11); but I do not think his reaſons are ſufficiently concluſive.—Since the days of Edgar, I have never met *Baſileus* for *Rex*. The foundation is declared, "*pro ſalute uxoris meæ.*"—Malcolm IV. was never married. As Mr Davidſon well obſerves, monks could forge; and it is more than probable they did forge. Yet, if this charter was not genuine, the exaction of tithes is certainly very ancient. They are mentioned in the grants of Alexander I. And although the general illuſtration of their antiquity, is refer-

(2) Pinkerton's Hiſt. vol. i. p. 147.

(3) Anderſon's Diplomata.

(4) Original charters, No 17. This is a collection by Sir James Balfour, and is of conſiderable value. *MS.* Adv. Lib.

(5) Ann. of Scotl. i. 304. from the chartulary of Inchaffry. Lord Hailes ſays, the perſon who permitted him to peruſe this chartulary, choſe to conceal himſelf. Crawford or Nisbet, I forget, which, tells us, in his time it was in the family of Abercairney.

(6) Haddington's Collections.

(7) Ibidem. Nisbet (Heraldry vol. i. p. 131.) mentions this deed as being in the cartulary of Dunfermline.—I have often examined that chartulary; and if it is there, which I doubt, I have always overlooked it.

(8) Regiam Majeſtatem, lib. i. cap. 3. 4.; lib. ii. cap. 4. 11. 12. Leges Burgorum. c. 17. C. 93. ſtat. Gulielm. &c. &c.

(9) Quoniam Attachiamenta, cap. 56. "Poteſt Dominus ipſum per naſum ſuum repigere in priſtinam ſervitutem."

(10) Cart. Fundat. Cœnob. Fermolodun. ap. Collect. of Ancient Charters, *MS.* Adv. Lib. W. ii. 29. On the margin, "Concordat cum autographo in omnibus: Ja. Balfoure Lyone." Alſo ap. Monaſtic. Anglic. t. 2. p. 1054.

(11) Hiſtorical Collections, p. 228.

red

red to two charters of David I, I have ſeen few of his charters which did not bear tithes.—Their application was extenſive indeed. It has been computed, that a third of the kingdom belonged to the clergy. Every thing was tithed: even the tenth egg was levied.—And in a council held at Aberdeen, 1230 (12), they had the impudence to declare, "*quod ſecundum divinæ legis et humanæ precepta, decimæ debeantur, de blado, feno, lino, de ortis, de molendinis, de piſcariis, de fœtibus animalium, lana, lacte, caſeis, pullis, ovis, negociacione, venacione, ſilva cædua, de fructibus.....*" (13).—Our anceſtors might have ſaid with Gildas, "*Sacerdotes habet Britannia, ſed inſipientes; quamplurimos miniſtros, ſed impudentes; clericos, ſed raptores ſubdolos.....*"—Strange as it may ſeem, at this day a man cannot, with the ſweat of his brow, raiſe a ſheaf of corn, without being forced to deliver an individual a portion of it.—But the demands of the clergy will ceaſe to appear extravagant, when we conſider the number of religious houſes (14). In the year 1512, there were 200 monks in the Abbey of Melroſe alone! (15)—However, although the clergy contrive to flouriſh every where, a barren ſoil does not ſuit their vegetation.—Yet Scotland poſſeſſed ſome attractions, and lent ſome aid to amaſs their riches.—In the year 1559, we find the ſilver implements belonging to the cathedral of Aberdeen, amounted to 1980 ounces. There was not much gold: ſome rich veſtments, and ſome precious ſtones (16).—To ſay the truth, the clergy ſeem to have had leſs influence here, than (comparatively ſpeaking) in moſt other countries. In 1540, there was taken out of the cathedral church of Lincoln, 2621 ounces of gold, 4285 ounces of ſilver, beſides a variety of jewels, and other coſtly articles of immenſe value (17). When David I. ſucceeded to the throne, there were, according to Ailred, only three or four biſhops in Scotland—*toto Scotorum regno* (18). This prince was a friend to the church; and prelates had a rapid growth under his reign.—Scotland may mean one diviſion of the kingdom.—Wyntown agrees with Ailred, and rather inſinuates the number was three or four in the whole kingdom (19).—The licentiouſneſs and oppreſſion of the clergy at length occaſioned their ruin; and, although begun in the moſt infamous manner, we may bleſs the day of its completion.—When the convent of Obſervantines at Perth was deſtroyed, "their ſheets, blankets, beds and coverings, were ſuch, that no Earl of Scotland had better. Their napry was fine. Though but eight perſons in the convent, they had eight puncheons of ſalt beef; wine, beer and ale, in abundance; beſides ſtore of other victuals" (20). Notwithſtanding the relation of a hot-brained fanatic, this may be partly true.

—Lord Hailes remarks, that in our ancient hiſtory, there is little mention of magic, and ſcarcely any veſtiges of witchcraft. At a future period, both crept in. Whence could this ariſe, but from the ſuperſtition and ignorance of the people?—It is ſaid, the clergy paſſed a *veto* upon any one learning to read; which perhaps may account for the extreme ignorance of former ages.—King Robert Bruce had his fortune predicted by a woman; and Barbour

(12) Innes's Critical Enquiry.

(13) Cartularium Aberdonens. fol. 39. *MS.* Adv. Lib.

(14) *Vide* Keith's Hiſt. of religious houſes.

(15) Hay's Diplomata Veterum, *MS.* Adv. Lib.

(16) Hay's Scotia Sacra, *MS.* Adv. Lib. A uſeful work, particularly to thoſe who ſtudy the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Scotland.

(17) Monaſticon Anglicanum, t. 3. p. 287.

(18) Eulogium Davidis, ſect. 4.

(19) Cronykil, B. 7. ch. 6.

(20) Knox's Hiſt.

gives a diſſertation upon aſtrology (21). The firſt capital puniſhment for witchcraft, was 1479 (22); the laſt, 1722 (23). King James VI. writes a book upon the ſubject. His opinion is, that "no age, ſexe, or ranck, ſhould be exempted from puniſhment." However, he cautions judges, "to beware to condemne, except thoſe that are guiltie;" and laments, that witches "were never ſo rife as they are now" (24). Sir George M'Kenzie, a man eſteemed learned; a man who defended the antiquity of the Scottiſh royal line, and died in the laſt decade of the former century: avers "witchcraft to be the greateſt of crimes; and that the lawyers of Scotland cannot doubt there are witches, ſince the law ordains them to be puniſhed!!" (25). —Thoſe who are curious to know the expence of burning a witch, will find an account in Arnot's Criminal Trials (26).----

—Men who live in woods, are ſavage; and countries overgrown with wood, in general contain a ſavage people. The progreſs of agriculture is retarded, and ſhelter given to the enemies of the ſhepherd.—After what has been ſaid upon the nakedneſs of Scotland, the number of her mountains, and the ſcantineſs of her woods; it may ſeem raſh to aſſert, there has been a time when wood exiſted, and when their magnitude protected the ferocious animals of prey.—Mr Wallace declares his opinion, that "we have little reaſon to think, that in any age, of which an accurate remembrance is preſerved, this kingdom ever was much more woody than it is now" (27). Æneas Silvius affirms Scotland to be "*terram frigidam, magna ex parte arboribus carentem*" (28). And in another place he ſays, "they burn a kind of ſulphurous ſtone inſtead of wood, *quo regio nuda eſt*" (29). And the preamble of a ſtatute is, that "the greene wood of Scotland is utterly deſtroyed" (30).—Yet it muſt appear to an unprejudiced enquirer, that much wood grew in Scotland, and is, I fear, but too cogent an evidence of the barbariſm of the nation.—Few, who have had acceſs to, or examined our ancient cotemporary authorities, will heſitate to allow, that wood has been abundant, not in one, but in every quarter of the kingdom. We can turn over few pages in any of our ancient chartularies, and fail to remark conveyances of woods, not in general, but in ſpecial terms. Theſe, and charters, I judge cotemporary evidence.—We find repeated liberty granted to monks and to laymen, to wood in certain foreſts. We find them the property of individuals, and in poſſeſſion of the Crown. The royal foreſter was an officer of importance, and always has been a perſon of rank; and the foreſts were judged of ſufficient moment, to demand a code of laws. We read of foreſts, where a tree does not now appear; and trees are daily taken from moſſes, which muſt have lain there for ages. Will this ſurpriſe us? Fordun, who flouriſhed in the reign of Robert II, aſſures us, "*ſubterraneæ radices arborum ingentes et trunci reperiuntur immanes, immo quo nuſquam antea ſilvas creviſſe diceres ullo ſigno*" (31); and often ſpeaks of "*ingentia circa radices montium nemora.*"—We all know the vaſt extent of the famous Silva Caledonia. Part of this may have exiſted in the days of Boece (32), and perhaps later.—In Froiſſart, we meet with many woods. He tells us of ſix warriors,

(21) P. 84.
(22) Pinkerton's Hiſt. i. 295.
(23) Arnot's Criminal Trials.
(24) Dæmonologia, p. 77. 78. 81.
(25) Criminal Law.
(26) Appendix.
(27) Nature and deſcent of Peerages, p. 34.
(28) Commentarii Rer. Memorabil.
(29) Deſcriptio Aſiæ et Europæ.
(30) 1503, c. 71.
(31) Scotichronicon, lib. i. cap. 36.
(32) Fol. 10.

who

who lived seven years, winter and summer, in Jedburgh foreſt (33): and here, ſays Fordun, died Edward, eldeſt ſon of Malcolm III. (34). Froiſſart ſays, this foreſt was uninhabitable by the Engliſh (35). The Scots, upon invaſion, withdrew into great foreſts, where no man could follow them; and, when they went to fight, the women and children drove the cattle into the foreſts (36).—The right to woods, and hunting, is often reſerved in ancient grants of land.—The appearance of the adjacent iſles is leſs uncertain. Boece, as Mr Wallace obſerves, affirms there was little wood in Iſla (37).—This is no general rule. In an account nearly cotemporary, the author ſays, the iſle of "Ywſt is full of heighe hills and foreſts" (38). According to Sir Robert Sibbald, "trees are unfrequent in the Shetland iſles; but vaſt roots and trunks are ſometimes dug up" (39). All our chartularies and chronicles, record many debates, between their convents and powerful heritors, reſpecting woods; and that of Melroſe relates, that the boundaries of a royal foreſt were, 1184, tried by a jury, who ſwore upon relics belonging to the Abbey (40). Trees, it is ſaid, exiſt, bearing marks of great antiquity. Our books of provincial topography, contain innumerable examples. The remnant of Wallace's oak, is eleven or twelve feet in diameter.—

Savage animals delight in woods: the receſſes of the foreſt, can alone protect them from the conquering hand of man.—They long exiſted here; but, had it not been for the woods, poſſibly the race would ſoon have been extinguiſhed with eaſe.—Bears once lived in our woods. The ancients tell us, they were tranſported to Rome, and admired by the Romans. From Martial we learn, they were employed to heighten the torments of capital convicts:

Nuda Caledonio ſic pectora præbuit urſo,
Non falſa pendens in cruce Laureolus.
MARTIAL, Lib. Spectac. 7.

Should this be read *Calydonio urſo?*

The wild boar had an abode in Scotland. In the ſixth century, it ſeems to have been common, both here and in Wales (41). Not a century has elapſed, it is ſaid, ſince the laſt was deſtroyed. Charles I. imported to England a breed from Germany.

The wolf infeſted the three kingdoms. In 1281, I find an order iſſued, to deſtroy the wolves which came to England from the mountains of Wales (42). Here, they were not extirpated until 1680 (43); and they were known in Ireland, 1710. Leſly, who wrote towards the end of the ſixteenth century, complains of "*lupos quamplurimus, et eos ſæviſſimos*" (44).—A French author ſays, "*Iay ouy dire vulgairment, que en Angleterre ny auoit poinct des loups, mais ie puis bien aſſeurer den auoir veu pardeca Beruic* *."—To hunt the wolf, was a

(33) Par l'Hyver et par l'Eſte, Cronic. i. 56.
(34) Scotichr. lib. v. cap. 25.
(35) Liv. i. ch. 27.
(36) Liv. iii. ch. 12.
(37) Fol. 14.
(38) Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſles, by Donald Monro, 1549, *MS.* Adv. Libr.
(39) Deſcription of Shetland Iſles.
(40) Ad an. 1184.
(41) Vita Kentigerni, cap. 24. Vita Sanct. Columb, ab. Adomnan. lib. ii. c. 27.
(42) Rym. Fœder. v. 2.
(43) Arctic. Zoology.
(44) Pagin. 19.

* "Bien eſt vray, que au pays Dangoux en Eſcoſſe, en la vallee de Glenmores, les loups ſemblent auoir prins autre nature quilz nont en autres lieux. Car la, ilz ne viuent que de la proye de pluſieurs ſortes de beſtes ſauluaiges, quilz chaſſent ſans faire aucun mal aux brebis." *Le ſommaire des antiquitez & merueilles Deſcoſſe, redige et mys par Jehan de Monſtiers eſcuyer....* Paris 1538. This is a very rare book, in 12mo, conſiſting of about 40 leaves. I have only ſeen one copy, now in the Advocates Library.

matter

matter of national concern, in ancient times; and rewards were given for the head of each (45). Wild cattle were numerous. Boyce wrote between 1510 and 1527. He says, there were formerly white bulls in the *Silva Caledonia*: but none then remained, unless about Cumbernauld (46). Lesly relates the same, evidently copied from Boyce, with some additions, "*nunc quidem rarior..... tribus tantum locis est reliquus, Strivilingi, Cummernaldiæ, et Kincarniæ.*" ---- Sir Robert Sibbald assures us, that while he lived, wild white cattle were found on the mountains (47).—The *bison Scoticus* is known to foreign authors. People seem to have had a strange idea of its ferocity.—A tradition is yet current, that Arthur Seat and its environs were covered with wood; and a story, I do not say true, is told of David I, who, hunting there, and escaping imminent danger, founded the monastery of Holyrood (48). Lord Hailes thinks, *Salis* or *Seles bury*, signifies a house in a wood. ---- I acknowledge myself at a loss to conceive, how wild beasts could long exist in a country devoid of wood, or how our ancestors could enjoy the pleasures of hunting, their favourite and almost only amusement. —At the same time, we must allow there has been a wonderful change in the Lowlands of Scotland.—The injunction to sow broom (49), is no argument for the nakedness of the country. Surely we must suppose James II, a wise and polite prince, endowed with a greater portion of reason, than to command his subjects to rear an insignificant shrub, for the purpose of adorning his dominions; and we are safe to think it has been done with some other intent.—Neither is it an argument, because wood for lances was imported to Scotland, more than, because bow staves were imported to England, there should be no trees.... Yet it does appear, the wood has undergone some considerable destruction. The building of the great Michael, 1511, exhausted all the oak woods in Fife, except that of Falkland (50). In Mary's reign, a committee was appointed to examine the state of the forest (51). The greater part was found "auld, failzied, and decayed," and ordered to be cut down.—Our Kings went to hunt in the more remote quarters. Pitscottie tells us, James V. went to the field attended by 12,000 men, and killed 18 score of harts. But this is nothing, compared with the wonderful accounts of Bishop Lesley. King David I. grants to the monks of Dunfermling "*decimam de omnibus meis sylvestribus equabus*" (52) ---- The theory of mosses is ingenious; and, if I remember right, Lord Cromertie was its author.—Perhaps this may be insufficient to account for the extirpation of the wood, which certainly arises from some cause now unknown.—It is unimportant, whether the fact was, that Scotland was barren, or a forest; but it is always of value to ascertain a truth.—Later authorities tend to illustrate what I assert: and we need not refer to Strabo, Dio, or Tacitus, to prove the woodiness of ancient Caledonia. ----.

(45) Stat. 1427, ch. 104. 1457, ch. 87.

(46) Fol. 11.

(47) Prodrum. hist. natur. Scot. lib. iii. "In pluribus locis montanæ partis Scotiæ, quidam boves feri albi quoque." *Vide* Johnston hist. nat. &c.

(48) Bellenden's translat. of Boetius.

(49) Stat. 1457, c. 80.

(50) Pitscottie's hist. p. 167.

(51) Stat. 1555. c. 80.

(52) Hay's Diplomata Veterum, t. i. 374.

AC-

ACCOUNT OF THE ENTRY OF JAMES THE SIXTH'S QUEEN.

"The joyfull Receiving of James the Sixt of that name, King of Scotland, and Queene Anne his Wife, into the Townes of Lyeth and Edenborough the first Daie of May last past 1590. Togither with the Triumphs shewed before the Coronation of the said Scottish Queene."—LONDON: Printed for Henrie Carre, and are to bee solde in Paules Churchyard, at the Signe of the Blasing Starre, 1590. Black Letter, 4to.

THE King arrived at Lyeth the first day of May, anno 1590, with the Queene his wife and his traine in thirteene shippes, accompanied with Peter Munck, Admirall of Denmarke one of the Regentes of the King, Steven Brave, a Danish Lorde, and sundry other the Lordes of the same countrey, where at theyr arrivall they were welcommed by the Duke of Lenox, the Earle Bothwell, and sundry other the Scottish Nobility. At their landing, one M. James Elphestone, a Senator of the Colledge of Justice, with a Latine oration welcommed them into the countrey, which done, the King went on to the church of Lyeth, where they had a sermon preached by Maister Patrick Galloway, in English, importing a thanksgiving for their safe arrivall, and so they departed to their lodging, where they expected the comming in of the rest of the nobility, togither with such preparation as was to bee provided in Edinborough and the Abbey of the Holy Rood House. This performed, and the nobility joyning to the township of Edenborough, they receaved the King and Queene from the town of Lyeth, the King riding before, and the Queene behinde him in her chariot, with her maides of honor, of each side of her Majestie one. Her chariot was drawne with eight horses, cappariſoned in velvet, imbrodred with silver and gold, very rich, her highnesse maister of her houshoulde, and other Danish ladies on the one side, and the Lorde Hamilton on the other, togither with the rest of the nobility, and after her chariot followed the Lorde Chancelours wife, the Lady Bothwell, and other the ladies, with the burgesses of the towne and others round about her, as of Edinbrough, of Lyeth, of Fisshrow, of Middleborow, of Preston, of Dalkith, &c. all the inhabitants being in armour, and giving a volle of shotte to the King and Queene in their passage, in joy of their safe arrivall. In this manner they passed to the Abbey of Holy Roode House, where they remained untill the fearenteenth of May, upon which day the Queene was crowned in the said Abbey Church, after the sermon was ended by Maister Robert Bruce and M. David Lintey, with great triumphes. The coronation ended, she was conveide to her chamber, being led by the Lord Chancelor, on the one side, and the Embassador of Englande on the other, sixe ladies bearing uppe heir traine, having going before her twelve heraultes in their coates of arms, and and sundrye trumpets still sounding. The Earle of Angus bare the sworde of honor, the L. Hamilton the sceptor, and the Duke of Lenox the crowne. Thus was that day spent in joy and mirth. Uppon Tuesday the nineteenth of May, her Majesty made her entry into Edinbourough in her chariot, with the Lordes and Nobility giving their attendance, among the which ther wer sixe and thirty Danes on horseback with foote clothes, every of them being accompanied with some Scottish Lorde or Knight, and all the ladies following the chariot. At her comming to the South side of the yardes of the Canogit, along the parke wall, being in sight of the Castle, they gave her thence a great volle of shotte, with their banners

banners and auncientes diſplaied upon the walles. Thence ſhee came to the Weſt port, under the which her Highneſſe ſtaied, and had an oration to welcome her to the towne, uttered in Latine by one Maiſter John Ruſſell, who was thereto appointed by the townesshippe, whoſe ſonne alſo being placed upon the toppe of the portehead, and was let downe by a deviſe made in a globe, which being come ſomewhat over her Majeſties heade, opened at the toppe into foure quarters, where the childe appearing in the reſemblance of an angell delivered her the keyes of the towne in ſilver, which done, the quarters cloſed, and the globe was taken uppe agayne, ſo as the childe was no more ſeene there. Shee had alſo a canapie of purple velvet, embrodered with gold, carried over her by ſixe ancient townes-men. There were alſo three ſcore young men of the towne lyke Moores, and clothed in cloth of ſilver, with chaines about their neckes, and bracelets about their armes, ſet with diamonds and other precious ſtones, verie gorgeous to the eie, who went before the chariot betwixt the horſemen and it, everie one with a whitte ſtaffe in his hande to keepe of the throng of people, where alſo rid the Provoſt and Bailleefes of the towne with ſoote clothes to keepe the people in good order, with moſt of the inhabitants in their beſt araie to doe the like. In this order her Grace paſſed on the Bow-ſtreet, where was erected a table, whereupon ſtood a globe of the whole worlde, with a boy ſitting thereby, who repreſented the perſon of a King, and made her an oration, which done, ſhe went up the Bowe, wher were caſt forth a number of banketing diſhes as they came by, and comming to the butter trone, there were placed nine maidens bravely arraied in cloth of ſilver and gold, repreſenting the nine Muſes, who ſung verie ſweete muſicke, where a brave youth played upon the organs, which accorded excellentlie with the ſinging of their pſalmes, whereat her Majeſtie ſtaied awhile, and thence paſſed downe through the high gate of Edinbrough, which was all decked with tapiſtry from the top to the bottom: at her Graces comming to the Tolboth, there ſtood on high the four vertues, as firſt, Juſtice with the ballance in one hand, and the ſword of juſtice in the other; then Temperance, having in the one hand a cup of wine, and in the other hande a cup of water; Prudence, holding in her hand a ſerpent and a dove, declaring that men ought to bee as wiſe as the ſerpent to prevent miſchief, but as ſimple as a dove eyther in wrath or malice. The laſt is Fortitude, who held a broken piller in her hand, repreſenting the ſtrength of a kingdome.

Thus ſhee paſſed on to the croſſe, upon the toppe whereof ſhee had a pſalm ſung in verie good muſicke before her comming to the churche, which done, her Majeſtie came forth of her chariot, and was conveied unto S. Giles Church, where ſhe heard a ſermon preached by M. Robert Bruce. That ended, with praiers for her Highneſſe, ſhee was conveied againe to her chariot. Againſt her comming forth, there ſtood upon the top of the croſſe a table covered, whereupon ſtood cups of gold and ſilver full of wine, with the Goddeſſe of Corne and Wine ſitting thereat, and the corne on heapes by her, who in Latine cried that there ſhould be plentie thereof in her time: and on the ſide of the croſſe ſate the God Bacchus upon a puncheon of wine, drinking and caſting it by cups full upon the people, beſides other of the townſmen that caſt apples and nuts among them, and the croſſe itſelf ranne claret wine upon the cauſſway for the royaltie of that day. Thence her Grace rode downe the gate to the fault trone, whereupon

all the Kings heretofore of Scotland, one of them lying alone at their feete, as if he had bene ſick, whom certain ſouldiers ſeemed to awake at her Majeſties comming: whereupon he aroſe and made her an oration in Latine. Which ended, ſhe paſſed down to the neather bow, which was beautified with the marage of a King and his Queene, with all their nobilitie about them, among whom, at her Highneſs preſence, there aroſe a youth who applied the fame to the marriage of the King and herſelfe, and ſo bleſſed that marrage. Which done, there was let downe unto her from the top of the porte in a ſilke ſtring a box covered with purple velvet, whereupon was embrodered an A. for Anna (her Majeſties name) ſet with diamonds and precious ſtones, eſteemed at twentie thouſand crownes, which the townſhippe gave for a preſent for her Highneſs; and then, after ſinging of ſome pſalmes with verie good muſicke, her Grace departed to the Abbey for that night.

A SHORT MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MOUNTAIN OF GIBRALTAR.

BY MAJOR IMRIE.

From the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. 4.

THE mountain of Gibraltar is ſituated in 36. 9. north latitude, and in 5. 17. eaſt longitude from Greenwich. It is the promontory which, with that of Ceuta upon the oppoſite coaſt of Barbary, forms the Straits of Gibraltar from the Mediterranean; and Europa Point, which is the part of the mountain that advances moſt towards Africa, is generally regarded as the moſt ſouthern promontory in Europe. The form of this mountain is oblong; its ſummit a ſharp craggy ridge; its direction is nearly from north to ſouth; and its greateſt length, in that direction, falls very little ſhort of three miles. Its breadth varies with the indentations of the ſhore, but it no where exceeds three quarters of a mile. The line of its ridge is undulated, and the two extremes are ſomewhat higher than its centre.

The ſummit of the Sugar Loaf, which is the point of its greateſt elevation towards the ſouth, is 1439 feet; the Rock Mortar, which is the higheſt point to the north, is 1350; and the Signal Houſe, which is nearly the central point between theſe two, is 1276 feet above the level of the ſea. The weſtern ſide of the mountain is a ſeries of rugged ſlopes, interſperſed with abrupt precipices. Its northern extremity is perfectly perpendicular, except towards the north-weſt, where what are called the Lines intervene, and a narrow paſſage of flat ground that leads to the iſthmus, and is entirely covered with fortification. The eaſtern ſide of the mountain moſtly conſiſts of a range of precipices; but a bank of ſand, riſing from the Mediterranean in a rapid acclivity, covers a third of its perpendicular height. Its ſouthern extremity falls, in a rapid ſlope, from the ſummit of the Sugar Loaf, into a rocky flat, of conſiderable extent, called Windmill Hill. This flat forms half an oval, and is bounded by a range of precipices, at the ſouthern baſe of which a ſecond flat takes place, ſimilar in form and extent to Windmill Hill; and alſo, like it, ſurrounded by a precipice, the ſouthern extremity of which is waſhed by the ſea, and forms Europa Point. Upon the weſtern ſide, this peninſular mountain is bounded by the bay of Gibraltar, which is in length nearly eight miles and a half, and in breadth upwards of five miles. In this bay the tide frequently riſes four feet. Upon the north the mountain is attached to Spain by a low ſandy iſthmus, the greateſt elevation of which above the level of the ſea, does not

exceed 10 feet, and its breadth, at the baſe of the rock, is not more than three quarters of a mile. This iſthmus ſeparates the Mediterranean, on the eaſt, from the bay of Gibraltar on the weſt.

This mountain is much more curious in its botanical, than in its mineralogical productions. In reſpect to the firſt, it connects, in ſome degree, the Flora of Africa with that of Europe. In reſpect to the latter, it produces little variety; perhaps a few ſubſtances and phænomena that are rare, but none that are peculiar.

The principal maſs of the mountain rock conſiſts of a grey, denſe (what is generally called primary) marble; the different beds of which are to be examined in a face of 1350 feet of perpendicular height, which it preſents to Spain in a conical form. Theſe beds, or ſtrata, are of various thickneſs, from 20 to upwards of 40 feet dipping in a direction from eaſt to weſt, nearly at an angle of 35 degrees. In ſome parts of the ſolid maſs of this rock, I have found teſtaceous bodies entirely tranſmuted into the conſtituent matter of the rock, and their interior hollows filled up with calcareous ſpar; but theſe do not occur often in its compoſition, and its beds are not ſeparated by any intermediate ſtrata.

In all parts of the globe, where this ſpecies of rock conſtitutes large diſtricts, it is found to be cavernous. The caves of Gibraltar are many, and ſome of them of great extent. That which moſt deſerves attention and examination is called St Michael's Cave, which is ſituated upon the ſouthern part of the mountain, almoſt equally diſtant from the Signal Tower and the Sugar Loaf. Its entrance is 1000 feet above the level of the ſea: This entrance is formed by a rapid ſlope of earth, which has fallen into it at various periods, and which leads to a ſpacious hall, incruſted with ſpar, and apparently ſupported in the centre by a large maſſy ſtalactical pillar. To this ſucceeds a long ſeries of caves of difficult acceſs. The paſſages from the one to the other of theſe are over precipices, which can only be paſſed by the aſſiſtance of ropes and ſcaling ladders. I have, myſelf, paſſed over many of theſe to the depth of 300 feet from the upper cave; but at that depth the ſmoke of our torches became ſo diſagreeable, that we were obliged to give up our purſuit, and leave caves ſtill under us unexamined. In theſe cavernous receſſes, the formation and proceſs of ſtalactites is to be traced, from the flimſy quilt-like cone, ſuſpended from the roof, to the robuſt trunk of a pillar, three feet in diameter, which riſes from the floor, and ſeems intended by nature to ſupport the roof from which it originated.

The variety of form, which this matter takes in its different ſituations and directions, renders this ſubterraneous ſcenery ſtrikingly groteſque, and in ſome places beautifully picturesque. The ſtalactites of theſe caves, when near the ſurface of the mountain, are of a browniſh yellow colour; but, as we deſcended towards the lower caves, we found them begin to loſe their darkneſs of colour, which by degrees ſhaded off to a whitiſh yellow.

The only inhabitants of theſe caves are bats, ſome of which are of a large ſize. The ſoil, in general, upon the mountain of Gibraltar, is but thinly ſown; and in many parts that thin covering has been waſhed off by the heavy autumnal rains, which have left the ſuperficies of the rock, for a conſiderable extent, bare and open to inſpection. In thoſe ſituations, an obſerving eye may trace the effects of the ſlow, but conſtant, decompoſition of the rock, cauſed by its expoſure to the air, and the corroſion of ſea-ſalts, which, in the heavy gales of eaſterly winds, are depoſited with the ſpray on every part of the mountain. Thoſe uncovered parts of the mountain rock

alſo

alſo expoſe to the eye a phænomenon worthy of ſome attention, as it tends clearly to demonſtrate, that, however high the ſurface of this rock may now be elevated above the level of the ſea, it has once been the bed of agitated waters. This phænomenon is to be obſerved in many parts of the rock, and is conſtantly found in the beds of torrents. It conſiſts of pot-like holes, of various ſizes, hollowed out of the ſolid rock, and formed apparently by the attrition of gravel or pebbles, ſet in motion by the rapidity of rivers, or currents in the ſea. One of thoſe, which had been recently laid open, I examined with attention. I found it to be five feet deep, and three feet in diameter; the edge of its mouth rounded off as if by art, and its ſides and bottom retaining a conſiderable degree of poliſh. From its mouth, for three and a half feet down, it was filled with a red argillaceous earth, thinly mixed with minute parts of tranſparent quartz chryſtal; the remaining foot and a half, to the bottom, contained an aggregate of water-worn ſtones, which were from the ſize of a gooſe's egg to that of a ſmall walnut, and conſiſted of red jaſpers, yellowiſh white flints, white quartz, and bluiſh white agates, firmly combined by a yellowiſh brown ſtalactitical calcareous ſpar. In this breccia I could not diſcover any fragment of the mountain rock, or any other calcareous matter, except the cement with which it was combined. This pot is 940 feet above the level of the ſea.

Upon the weſt ſide of the mountain, towards its baſe, ſome ſtrata occur, which are heterogenial to the mountain rock: the firſt, or higheſt, forms the ſegment of a circle; its convex ſide is towards the mountain, and it ſlopes alſo in that direction. This ſtratum conſiſts of a number of thin beds; the outward one, being the thineſt, is in a ſtate of decompoſition, and is mouldering down into a blackiſh brown or ferruginous coloured earth. The beds, inferior to this, progreſſively increaſe in breadth to 17 inches, where the ſtratification reſts upon a rock of an argillaceous nature.

This laſt bed, which is 17 inches thick, conſiſts of quartz of a blackiſh blue colour, in the ſepta or cracks of which are found fine quartz cryſtals, colourleſs, and perfectly tranſparent. Theſe cryſtals are compoſed of eighteen planes, diſpoſed in hexangular columns, terminated at both extremities by hexangular pyramids. The largeſt of thoſe that I have ſeen does not exceed two eighths of an inch in length: They, in general, adhere to the rock by the ſides of the column, but are detached without difficulty. Their great degree of tranſparency has obtained them the name of Gibraltar diamonds.

At no great diſtance from where theſe cryſtals are found, upon the ſame ſlope of the mountain, but rather nearer to the level of the ſea, a ſtratum of argillaceous matter has been laid open, divided into many thin beds, the broadeſt of which does not exceed a foot in thickneſs. Its general colour is of a whitiſh grey, with a ſmall mixture of yellow, and it is divided tranſverſely by ſtraight ſepta or cracks, both ſides of which are covered with dendritical figures, of a yellowiſh brown colour, beautifully repreſenting the objects of landſcape. At the weſtern baſe of the mountain, on a level with the ſea by which it is waſhed, a very extenſive ſtratum occurs, of the ſame nature as the laſt deſcribed, bearing from north to ſouth, parallel with, and dipping towards, the mountain, nearly at an angle of 40 degrees.

In ſome parts of the weſtern ſlope of the mountain, towards the ſouth, are found neſts of a dark red ſhivery clay, in which are embedded flints of a dirty ſap green colour: Of thoſe no regular ſtratum is to be perceived; many of them are unſhapely maſſes; but they, in general, tend to the rhomboidal

boidal form, and are from three to four inches long, by two or three broad, and an inch and a half thick. They are not incruſted as the flints found in chalk, nor have they the appearance of having been worn by attrition.

Upon different parts of the mountain, towards its baſe, are found large quantities of ſand, compoſed of different materials, and aſſuming various appearances as to colour. The largeſt bank of this arenaceous matter is upon the weſtern ſide of the mountain, and conſiſts of ſmall particles of cryſtalized quartz, colourleſs, and perfectly tranſparent *per ſe*, but of an ochreous colour in the maſs, on account of a red argillaceous earth which adheres to them. The ſand of this bank is perfectly looſe and uncombined: one half of it has been levelled into an extenſive parade, its ſurface having been combined by the lime and rubbiſh from the ruins of the town. The ſouthern extremity of the bank is ſtill to be ſeen in its natural ſtate, and forms the burying-ground of the garriſon.

Upon the eaſt ſide of the mountain is found another of theſe banks, of conſiderable extent, and, as I have mentioned before, riſing from the Mediterranean in a rapid acclivity, and reaching to one-third of its entire elevation. This bank is compoſed of ſmall particles of cryſtallized quartz, of teſtaceous bodies rounded by attrition, and of a few minute particles of the calcareous rock; the whole has a whitiſh grey colour. The rain-water, which falls from the bare mountain rock above the ſand, brings along with it calcareous matter, which is depoſited upon the bank, and combines its ſurface into a cruſt, which in ſome places is ſo much indurated as to bear the preſſure of the foot.

In other parts of the mountain, where this ſand is ſurrounded by the calcareous rock, and covered in and protected from the action of the air, and corroſion of the ſea-ſalts, it is found in a perfect indurated ſtate, combined by ſtalactitical ſpar, and forming a breccia. A quarry of this arenaceous ſtone has been opened upon the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the mountain, and is made uſe of, with great propriety, to line embraſſures, of ſome of the new works belonging to the garriſon. Its inaptitude to fly off in ſplinters, when ſtruck by a ball, gives, in ſuch ſituations, additional ſafety to the defenders of the place.

The weſtern ſide of the mountain's baſe, around Roſia Bay, and the new Mole, is a rock compoſed of an aggregate of ſmall fragments of every foſſil that has been here deſcribed, with the addition of two different ſpecies of marble that are probably adventitious, as their native beds have not been found in the mountain. The one of theſe is black, and the other of an olive green colour. The whole of this mixture produces a moſt beautiful breccia, and is firmly combined by a calcareous cement of a yellow, verging towards an orange colour. It is ſuſceptible of a high poliſh, except where fragments of the argillaceous ſtrata occur: Theſe can be eaſily ſmoothed down, but cannot be brought to a perfect poliſh. The fragments in this breccia are angular, and none of them have the appearance of being water-worn.

It only now remains for me to mention what are generally called the foſſil bones, found in the rock of Gibraltar. Theſe have been much talked of, and by ſome looked upon as a phænomenon beyond the power of explanation. The general idea, which exiſts concerning them, is, that they are found in a petrified ſtate, and incloſed in the ſolid calcareous rock; but theſe are miſtakes, which could only ariſe from inaccurate obſervation and falſe deſcription.

In the perpendicular fiſſures of the rock, and in ſome of the caverns of the mountain, (all of which afford evident proofs of their former communi-

cation

cation with the surface), a calcareous concretion is found, of a reddish brown ferruginous colour, with an earthy fracture, and considerable induration, inclosing the bones of various animals, some of which have the appearance of being human. These bones are of various sizes, and lie in all directions, intermixed with shells of snails, fragments of the calcareous rock, and particles of spar; all of which materials are still to be seen in their natural uncombined states, partially scattered over the surface of the mountain. These having been swept, by heavy rains at different periods, from the surface into the situations above described, and having remained for a long series of years in those places of rest, exposed to the permeating action of water, have become enveloped in, and cemented by, the calcareous matter which it deposits.

The bones, in this composition, have not the smallest appearance of being petrified; and if they have undergone any change, it is more like that of calcination than that of petrifaction, as the most solid part of them generally admit of being cut and scraped down with the same ease as chalk.

Bones combined in such concretions are not peculiar to Gibraltar: They are found in such large quantities in the country of Dalmatia, and upon its coasts in the islands of Cherso and Ossero, that some naturalists have been induced to go so far as to assert, that there has been a regular stratum of such matter in that country, and that its present broken and interrupted appearance has been caused by earthquakes, or other convulsions, experienced in that part of the globe. But, of late years, a traveller, (Abbe Alberto Fortis), has given a minute description of the concretion in which the bones are found in that country: And by his account it appears, that with regard to situation, composition and colour, it is perfectly similar to that found at Gibraltar. By his description it also appears, that the two mountain rocks of Gibraltar and Dalmatia consist of the same species of calcareous stone; from which it is to be presumed, that the concretions in both have been formed in the same manner and about the same periods.

Perhaps if the fissures and caves of the rock of Dalmatia were still more minutely examined, their former communications with the surface might yet be traced, as in those described above; and, in that case, there would be at least a strong probability, that the materials of the concretions of that country have been brought together by the same accidental cause, which, in my opinion, has collected those found in the caverns of Gibraltar. I have traced, in Gibraltar, this concretion, from the lowest part of a deep perpendicular fissure, up to the surface of the mountain. As it approached to the surface, the concretion became less firmly combined, and, when it had no covering of the calcareous rock, a small degree of adhesion only remained, which was evidently produced by the argillaceous earth, in its composition, having been moistened by rain and baked by the sun.

The depth, at which these materials had been penetrated by that proportion of stalactitical matter, capable of giving to the concretion its greatest adhesion and solidity, I found to vary according to its situation, and to the quantity of matter to be combined. In fissures, narrow and contracted, I found the concretion possessing a great degree of hardness at six feet from the surface; but in other situations more extended, and where a larger quantity of the materials had been accumulated, I found it had not gained its greatest degree of adhesion at double that depth. In one of the caves, where the mass of concretion is of considerable size, I perceived it to be divided into different beds, each bed being covered with a crust of the stalactiti-

cal

cal ſpar, from one inch to an inch and a half in thickneſs, which ſeems to indicate, that the materials have been carried in at various periods, and that thoſe periods have been very remote from each other.

At Roſia Bay, upon the weſt ſide of Gibraltar, this concretion is found in what has evidently been a cavern, originally formed by huge unſhapely maſſes of the rock, which have tumbled in together. The fiſſure, or cavern, formed by the diſruption and ſubſidence of thoſe maſſes, has been entirely filled up with the concretion, and is now expoſed to full view by the outward maſs having dropped down, in conſequence of the encroachments of the ſea. It is to this ſpot that ſtrangers are generally led to examine the phænomenon; and the compoſition, having here attained to its greateſt degree of hardneſs and ſolidity, the haſty obſerver, ſeeing the bones incloſed in what has ſo little the appearance of having been a vacuity, examines no further, but immediately adopts the idea of their being incaſed in the ſolid rock. The communication from this former chaſm, to the ſurface from which it has received the materials of the concretion, is ſtill to be traced in the face of the rock, but its opening is at preſent covered by the baſe of the line wall of the garriſon. Here bones are found that are apparently human; and them that appear to be of the legs, arms, and vertebræ of the back, are ſcattered among others of various kinds and ſizes, even down to the ſmalleſt bones of ſmall birds. I found here the complete jaw-bone of a ſheep; it contained its full complement of teeth, the enamel of which was perfect, and its whiteneſs and luſtre in no degree impaired. In the hollow part of ſome of the large bones was contained a minute cryſtallization of pure and colourleſs calcareous ſpar; but, in moſt, the interior part conſiſted of a ſparry cruſt of a reddiſh colour, ſcarcely in any degree tranſparent.

At the northern extremity of the mountain, the concretion is generally found in perpendicular fiſſures. The miners there, employed upon the fortifications, in excavating one of thoſe fiſſures, found, at a great depth from the ſurface, two ſkulls, which were ſuppoſed to be human; but, to me, one of them, if not both, appeared to be too ſmall for the human ſpecies. The bone of each was perfectly firm and ſolid; from which it is to be preſumed, that they were in a ſtate of maturity before they were incloſed in the concretion. Had they appertained to very young children, perhaps the bone would be more porous, and of a leſs firm texture. The probability is that they belonged to a ſpecies of monkey, which ſtill continue to inhabit, in conſiderable numbers, thoſe parts of the rock which are to us inacceſſible.

This concretion varies, in its compoſition, according to the ſituation in which it is found. At the extremity of Princes Lines, high in the rock which look towards Spain, it is found to conſiſt only of a reddiſh calcareous earth, and the bones of ſmall birds cemented thereby. The rock around this ſpot is inhabited by a number of hawks, that, in the breading ſeaſon, neſtle here, and rear their young; the bones in this concretion are probably the remains of the food of thoſe birds. At the baſe of the rock, below King's Lines, the concretion conſiſts of pebbles of the prevailing calcareous rock. In this concretion, at a very conſiderable depth under the ſurface, was found the under parts of a glaſs bottle, uncommonly ſhaped, and of great thickneſs; the colour of the glaſs was of a dark green.

In many parts of the rock I have found concretions, in which there are no bones of any kind; and on the elevated parts of the mountain, where the

the ſlopes are rapid, I have found a breccia, (if I may ſo call it), entirely conſiſting of ſnail-ſhells, combined in a maſs of opaque ſtalactitical ſpar of a yellowiſh brown colour. The various progreſſive augmentations of this matter were to be traced in various ſhades of the ſame colour, which, like the zones of the antique alabaſter, curve round, and follow the form of the ſhell. The purer matter of this ſpar has penetrated the ſhells, and in their interior hollows has formed a lining of ſmall cryſtals, generally colourleſs and perfectly tranſparent.

I have beſtowed more time in endeavouring to deſcribe the compoſition, and the real ſituation, of this concretion of bones, than the ſubject, in the eſtimation of many, will ſeem to deſerve, and indeed more than it deſerves in my own opinion; but where an erroneous opinion has obtained a footing, in conſequence of inaccurate obſervations and partial deſcription, it is the duty of every new obſerver to endeavour to correct it.

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION.

Continued from page 363.

On the uſe of Definitions—Accuracy in Language.

"PERSONS having been accuſtomed from their cradles to learn words before they know the ideas for which they ſtand, uſually continue to do ſo all their lives, never taking the pains to ſettle in their minds the determined ideas which belong to them. This want of a preciſe ſignification in their words, when they come to reaſon, *eſpecially in moral matters*, is the cauſe of very obſcure and uncertain notions. They uſe theſe undetermined words confidently, without much troubling their heads about a certain fixed meaning, whereby, beſide the eaſe of it, they obtain this advantage, that as in ſuch diſcourſe they are ſeldom in the right, ſo they are as ſeldom to be convinced that they are in the wrong, it being juſt the ſame to go about to draw thoſe perſons out of their miſtakes, who have no ſettled notions, as to diſpoſſeſs a vagrant of his habitation who has no ſettled abode. The chief end of language being to be underſtood, words ſerve not for that end when they do not excite in the hearer the ſame idea which they ſtand for in the mind of the ſpeaker."

I have choſen to ſhelter myſelf under the broad ſanction of the great author here quoted (Locke) with a view to apply this rule in philology to a moral purpoſe; for it applies to the veracity of converſation as much as to its correctneſs; and as ſtrongly recommends unequivocal and ſimple truth, as accurate and juſt expreſſion. Scarcely any one perhaps has an adequate conception, how much clear and correct expreſſions favour the elucidation of truth; and the ſide of truth is obviouſly on the ſide of morals; it is in fact one and the ſame cauſe: and it is of courſe the ſame cauſe with that of religion alſo.

It is therefore no worthleſs part of education to ſtudy the preciſe meaning of words, and the appropriate ſignification of language. To this end, I know no better method than to accuſtom young perſons very early to define common words and things; for, as definition ſeems to lie at the root of correctneſs, to be accuſtomed to define Engliſh words in Engliſh, would improve the underſtanding more than barely to know what thoſe words are called in French or Italian. Or rather one uſe of learning other languages is, becauſe definition is often involved in etymology; that is, ſince many Engliſh words take their derivation from foreign languages, they cannot be ſo accurately underſtood without ſome knowledge of thoſe lan-

languages: but preciſion of any kind too ſeldom finds its way into the education of women.

It is perhaps going out of my province to obſerve, that it might be well if young *men* alſo, before they entered on the world, were to be furniſhed with correct definitions of certain words, the uſe of which is rather ambiguous. For inſtance; they ſhould be provided with a good definition of the word *honour* in the faſhionable ſenſe, ſhewing what vices it includes and what virtues it does not include: the term *good company*, which even the courtly Petronius of our days has defined, as ſometimes including not a few immoral and diſreputable characters: *religion*, which in the various ſenſes aſſigned it by the world, ſometimes means ſuperſtition, ſometimes fanaticiſm, and ſometimes a mere diſpoſition to attend on any kind of form of worſhip: the word *goodneſs*, which is made to mean every thing that is not notoriouſly bad; and ſometimes even that too, if what is notoriouſly bad be accompanied by good humour, pleaſing manners, and a little almsgiving. By theſe means they would go forth armed againſt many of the falſe opinions, which through the abuſe or ambiguous meaning of words paſs ſo current in the world.

But to return to the youthful part of that ſex which is the more immediate object of this little work. With correct definition they ſhould alſo be taught to ſtudy the ſhades of words, and this not merely with a view to accuracy of expreſſion, but to moral truth.

It may be thought ridiculous to aſſert, that morals have any connection with the purity of language, or that the preciſion of truth may be violated through defect of critical exactneſs in the three degrees of compariſon: yet how frequently we do hear from the dealers in ſuperlatives, of "moſt admirable, ſuper excellent, and quite perfect" people, who, to plain perſons, not bred in the ſchool of exaggeration, would appear mere common characters, not riſing above the level of mediocrity! By this negligence in the juſt application of words, we ſhall be as much miſled by theſe trope and figure ladies, when they degrade as when they panegyrize; for to a plain and ſober judgment, a tradeſman may not be "the moſt good-for-nothing fellow that ever exiſted," merely becauſe it was impoſſible for him to execute in an hour an order which required a week: a lady may not be "the moſt hideous fright the world ever ſaw," though the make of her gown may have been obſolete for a month: nor may one's young friend's father be "a monſter of cruelty," though he may be a quiet gentleman who does not chooſe to live at watering-places, but likes to have his daughter ſtay at home with him in the country.

But of all the parts of ſpeech the interjection is the moſt abundantly in uſe with the hyperbolical fair ones. Would it could be added that theſe emphatical expletives (if I may make uſe of a contradictory term) were not ſometimes tinctured with prophaneneſs! Though I am perſuaded that idle habit is more at the bottom of this deep offence than intended impiety, yet there is ſcarcely any error of youthful talk which wants ſeverer caſtigation. And a habit of exclamation ſhould be rejected by poliſhed people as vulgar, even if it were not abhorred as prophane.

The converſation of young females is alſo in danger of being overloaded with epithets. As in the warm ſeaſon of youth hardly any thing is ſeen in the true point of viſion, ſo hardly any thing is named in naked ſimplicity: and the very ſenſibility of the feelings is partly a cauſe of the extravagance of the expreſſion. But here as in other points, the ſacred writers, particularly of the New Teſtament, preſent us with the pureſt models and

and its natural and unlaboured ſtyle of expreſſion is perhaps not the meaneſt evidence of the truth of the Goſpel. There is throughout the whole narratives, no overcharged character, no elaborate deſcription, nothing ſtudiouſly emphatical, as if truth of itſelf were weak, and wanted to be helped out. There is little panegyric, and leſs invective: none but on great, and awful, and juſtifiable occaſions. The authors record their own faults with the ſame honeſty as if they were the faults of other men, and the faults of other men with as little amplification as if they were their own. There is perhaps no book in which adjectives are ſo ſparingly uſed. A modeſt ſtatement of the fact, with no colouring, and little comment, is the example held out to us for correcting the exuberances of paſſion and of language, by that divine volume which furniſhes us with the ſtill more important rule of faith and ſtandard of practice. Nor is the truth lowered by feebleneſs; for with all this plainneſs there is ſo much force, that all the ample touches and artleſs ſtrokes of ſcripture character convey a ſtronger outline of the perſon delineated, than is ſometimes given by the moſt elaborate portrait of more artificial hiſtorians.

If it be objected to this remark, that many parts of the ſacred writings abound in a lofty, figurative, and even hyperbolical ſtyle: this objection applies chiefly to the writings of the Old Teſtament, and to the prophetical and poetical parts of it. But this metaphorical and florid ſtyle is diſtinct from the inaccurate and overſtrained expreſſion we have been cenſuring; for that only is inaccuracy which leads to a falſe and inadequate conception in the reader or hearer. The lofty ſtyle of the eaſtern, and of other heroic poetry, does not ſo miſlead; for the metaphor is underſtood to be a metaphor, and the imagery is underſtood to be ornamental. The ſtyle of the ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament are not, it is true, plain in oppoſition to figurative, nor ſimple in oppoſition to florid: but it is plain and ſimple in the beſt ſenſe: it raiſes no falſe idea: it gives an exact impreſſion of the thing it means to convey: and its very tropes and figures, though bold, are never unnatural or affected. Even when it exaggerates, it does not miſrepreſent; if it be hyperbolical, it is ſo either in compliance with the genius of oriental language; or in compliance with contemporary cuſtoms; or becauſe the ſubject is one which will be moſt forcibly impreſſed by a bold figure. The loftineſs of the expreſſion deducts nothing from the truth of the circumſtance, and animates the reader without miſleading him.

ON THE DISEASES OF MINERS, AND SOME REMARKABLE ESCAPES FROM INJURY.

From Warner's Second Walk through Wales.

THE employments of miners are unwholeſome, and very ſeldom allows them to reach their grand climacteric. Their appearance, indeed, denotes an imperfect ſtate of health, it being commonly pale, wan, and weakly; not that they are ſubject to any particular complaint (except one) but being perpetually in the wet, and experiencing quick and conſtant tranſitions from heat to cold, they gradually undermine their conſtitutions, and fall early victims to the diſeaſes generally produced by this inattention.

The diſorder which forms the exception juſt mentioned, is called by the patients *bellan*, and ſeems peculiar to the lead-mines. It is a coſtipation of the bowels (produced by their imbibing into the ſtomach particles of lead) of uncertain duration, but attended with acute and intolerable pain. The

poor wretch groaning under this affliction, has frequently been known to continue fourteen days without an evacuation, and when, at length, releaſed, to have diſcharged with his urine and fæces ſmall maſſes of the pernicious mineral. Perhaps, however, the unhealthy appearance of the miners may in ſome degree be occaſioned by their free uſe of ſpirituous liquors, to which they are fatally attached. Smoking, alſo, is a moſt favourite practice with them; and, carried to the extreme in which they indulge it, may aſſiſt in weakening and debilitating them. The paſſion indeed, extends in all its force to the children of theſe people; and boys of ten or twelve years old are perpetually ſeen with ſhort pipes, about two inches long, ſtuck in their mouths, and breathing, like Chimæras, ſmoke and flame from morning to night. The number of workmen, including colliers, employed in the different mines around Holywell, are about ſeven hundred.

Perilous as the buſineſs of mining appears to be, one naturally expects to hear of frequent accidents among the workmen. Habit, however, renders them ſo expert, that *ſerious* caſualties ſeldom occur. Some 'hair-breadth 'ſcapes,' indeed, are on record, which, had they not been told us by thoſe whoſe veracity is unqueſtionable, we ſhould not have very haſtily given credit to. Of theſe the following are moſt remarkable:

A few years ſince a workman fell down the ſhafts of a mine in the neighbourhood of Holywell, nearly one hundred and twenty feet deep, and was ſo little incommoded by the ſudden deſcent, as to exclaim to his companions above, who were anticipating his immediate death, 'Ecod, I've broke my clogs*.

A coachman of Mr Pennant, alſo, fell down a coal-pit, with ſimilar good fortune.

* Wooden ſhoes which the common people ſometimes wear.

Theſe, however, were nothing, when compared to the adventure of a man now living at Whiteford, near Holywell, who, when a lad, had tumbled into one of theſe mines, of three hundred feet, and eſcaped alive.

Not more than two or three years ſince, the roof of a neighbouring mine gave way ſo ſuddenly, that a poor workman not having time to eſcape, was inſtantly overwhelmed with the foundering earth. Standing fortunately at this time under a maſs of rock, he eſcaped being immediately cruſhed to death; but as there were many thouſand tons of earth above him, the melancholy proſpect of certain deſtruction, by means the moſt lingering and terrible, ſtill preſented itſelf to him. When the accident happened, he had half a pound of candles in his hand, and upon this, and the trickling water that diſtilled through the cracks of the rock, he ſubſiſted nine days, until his faithful companions, who, with an anxious ſolicitude that does honour to humanity, worked inceſſantly (ſpell and ſpell) for nine days and as many nights, at length reached, and liberated him from the horrible priſon in which he was immured.

A ſingular inſtance of providential preſervation occurred alſo in a coal-mine at Moſtyn park, a few miles from the ſcene of the laſt wonder. As twelve men were following their employment in the dark receſſes of the mountain, the water ſuddenly burſt in, and in a few minutes muſt have overwhelmed them all. The rope, however, by which the bucket is drawn up, happened to be hanging down at this critical moment, and the whole party clinging to it, hallooed luſtily to their companions above to pull them up. Their cries were heard and the people immediately wound up the rope, which brought them ſafely to the top, though it had that very day been condemned as too old and unſafe to be longer uſed.

ORI-

ORIGIN OF THE NINE MUSES.

THE Muſes originally conſiſted of only *Three* in number; *Mnemoſyne*, Memory—*Melete*, Meditation—*Aede*, Song. The inhabitants of their ancient town, deſirous of placing (in the temple of Apollo) the ſtatues of the three Muſes, being of extraordinary beauty, they ordered three of the moſt ſkilful ſculptors to execute, each, the ſtatues of theſe three muſes, and from which it was propoſed to ſelect the three moſt perfect of them—but all the ſtatues were ſo beautiful, that it was agreed to take the whole, and to place them in the temple, and call them the nine muſes. From this accident, they derived their origin, and the ſix other attributes of poetry were given to the additional ſiſters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I obſerved in your May Magazine remarks on purchaſing the land tax. That that meaſure muſt be of eſſential ſervice to the finances of this nation, can hardly admit of a diſpute; but I differ from the perſon who made theſe remarks, when he ſpeaks of the advantages which individuals will experience from that meaſure. No doubt where a proprietor's lands are completely improven, and he has money at command, it may not be attended with great diſadvantage. But if improvements can be carried on upon his property, or if money muſt be borrowed, I am of opinion it is not an advantageous tranſaction for a land-holder to redeem his land-tax. To prove this aſſertion, I ſhall even take the county of Renfrew, mentioned by the gentleman upon whoſe remarks I am making theſe obſervations, as an example, though I ſcarcely think there is ſo much expence attending the collecting of the land-tax in any other county in Scotland as 15 per cent. and I ſhall ſuppoſe that the tax may be redeemed with the 3 per cents. conſ. at 50, (I hope never to ſee that ſuppoſition realized) and allow conſequently that the redemption of the land-tax of L. 115 including the collector's fee, or of L. 100 excluſive thereof, will net a capital to the purchaſer of L. 1041:13:4, as mentioned in page 312 of your magazine. The ſum given by this ſuppoſition is L. 1833:6:8. Were this ſum of L. 1833:6:8 laid out with judgment in the improvement of landed property, it would yield 10 per cent. intereſt (I am within bounds; I ſpeak from experience, and appeal to every judicious improver, if I be exaggerating) which is L. 183:6:8. But this, as is remarked, as eſtates always ſell in proportion to their free rent, or net income, extends the capital no leſs than L. 4583:6:8, being a gain of capital of L. 2750: a gain of L. 1708:6:8 greater than by the purchaſe of the land-tax. If eſtates ſell for more than 25 years purchaſe, the gain is proportionably greater, and the gain by the purchaſing the land-tax muſt diminiſh as ſtocks riſe.

Neither am I a friend of borrowing money for this purpoſe. At preſent thoſe who have not purchaſed their land-tax, have a perpetual annuity only payable. If however money be borrowed, the annuity (intereſt) were the 3 per cents, conſ. at 50, though perhaps a little diminiſhed, ſtill continues, and add to this, the principal may be called up when inconvenient to pay it, and the borrower always has to pay the expences atttending the loan, and any tranſference that may take place; ſo that before he has it in his power finally to pay the money up, he may have been obliged to pay 6 or 7 per cent. for his money, and conſequently be no gainer by the tranſaction.

June 24. 1799. B. B.

A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean in the years 1738 *and* 1739, *written by Himself.* To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Noble Author's Life. By John Cooke, A. M. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

A Voyage, performed fixty years ago, has made its appearance, and, though kept from the public eye too long, will amply gratify thofe who either have travelled in the fame track, or who wifh for information of what is to be viewed in the courfe of fuch a Voyage. The noble Author feems to have made Addifon and Wright his models, and has interfperfed his Work with quotations (but not pedantically) from the Claffics, which are calculated at the fame time to amufe and inftruct. They are not too long, to weary, but are aptly introduced, and illuftrate the hiftory, and explain the manners, cuftoms, habits, and peculiarities, of people; many of which have fuffered little by the lapfe of ages. The fidelity of the writer appears in every page: we are not furprized with extraordinary incidents, nor alarmed with hairbreadth efcapes. The narrative raifes no wonder or amazement; but fuch entertainment as truth and obfervation, clothed in an elegant unornamented ftyle, can afford, may be looked for, and with certainty found. It exhibits the traveller in the light of a well informed enquiring Engliih Nobleman, feeking improvement by a courfe which few of his rank had then ventured upon, and preparing himfelf, by a knowledge of mankind, for thofe fituations which he afterwards filled with fo much reputation in the political world.

Prefixed are fome Memoirs of the Author, by which we learn that he was born Nov. 3. 1718, and received his education at Eton; from whence, in 1735, he was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained two years, and then, at the age of twenty years, fet out on the Voyage now prefented to the public, in company with Mr Portorby, late Earl of Befborough, Mr Neithorpe, and Mr Mackye. He returned in 1739, and took his feat in the Houfe of Lords; and connecting himfelf with the late Duke of Bedford, began his political career. In 1744 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in 1746 was fent to Breda as his Majefty's Plenipotentiary for treating of a general peace, which ended in the definitive treaty at Aix la Chapelle, figned the 7th of October 1748. The next year he was promoted to be Firft Lord of the Admiralty, a poft which he held only until June 1751; from which time, until 1755, he was out of the Miniftry. In the laft-mentioned year he became, with Lord Cholmondely and Welbore Ellis, joint Vice-Treafurer of Ireland, which he refigned in 1763, on receiving the appointment of Ambaffador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain. He did not, however, go there, but in April was again promoted to his former poft of Firft Lord of the Admiralty; from which, in September, he removed to be Secretary of State for the Home Department.

At the latter end of this year he was a candidate for the High Stewardfhip of the Univerfity of Cambridge, which he loft by a majority of one only. In 1765, on the change of the Miniftry, he was deprived of his place, with the reft of his friends; but in 1768 he was made Poftmafter General with Lord Defpenfer. In 1770 he became Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, which he foon refigned, and on January 12th, 1771, was a third time appointed Firft Lord of the Admiralty. "The extraordinary ability and extenfive knowledge," fays the Biographer, "with which he conducted the various bufinefs of this important office are ftill felt, and acknowledged by perfons beft informed in maritime affairs. The great man whom he fucceeded was a brave and gallant officer, whofe fervices his country will always remember with gratitude; but perhaps even his warmeft friends will acknowledge that he did not appear with equal advantage in a civil capacity. On his entering into office, Lord Sandwich found a fleet which had been exceedingly neglected, and greatly out of repair; diftreffing deficiencies in ftores of all kinds, particularly of timber, owing to feveral

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causes, which had been left to operate without check or controul; alarming irregularities amongſt the workmen in the dock-yards, &c. All theſe he had to amend or to ſupply: which, with the concurrence and aid of the Navy Board, in the courſe of a few years he ſubſtantially effected, by the help of an extraordinary ſagacity, aſſiſted by uncommon activity; which penetrated into the inmoſt receſſes of every department; developed all the facred arts there practiſed; diſcovered every defect which called for ſupply, and every abuſe which wanted reform. New regulations were continually occurring to his inquiſitive mind, and many material improvements were adopted."

In 1782 Lord Sandwich quitted his office; but, in the ſame year, on the coalition miniſtry ſucceeding, he took a place of leſs reſponſibility, that of Ranger of the Parks, which he held until that unnatural aſſociation was diſſolved by the appointment of Mr Pitt's adminiſtration.

From this time Lord Sandwich took but little concern in public affairs; a few months before his death his health declined; and, after lingering ſome time, he expired, 30th April 1792, with perfect compoſure and reſignation.

Grand Cairo.

As a ſpecimen of this Work, we extract his Lordſhip's account of a place which has lately been the object of much attention, we mean Grand Cairo:

"From Bulac we proceeded to Grand Cairo, mounted upon aſſes, a condeſcenſion to which all infidels in this country are obliged to ſubmit. Grand Cairo, the preſent capital of Egypt, was founded by Giover, Lieutenant to the Caliph Meezledin, Conqueror of Egypt. Its firſt beginning was a large wall, which ſerved only as an entrenchment to ſecure the army, encamped within, from the aſſaults of the enemy. The Caliph, finding this a more agreeable country than that in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, which was at that time the metropolis of Egypt, after the manner of the Arabs, ordered his tents to be pitched within the entrenchment. This, being now become the place of reſidence of the Sovereign, began by degrees to increaſe by the addition of ſeveral moſques and houſes built out of the ruins of the adjacent towns and villages, deſerted by their inhabitants, who flocked in great numbers to this new capital. It was named by the Caliph El Cahera, which in the Arabian language ſignifies the Victorious, in memory of his conqueſt. This name, by the corruption of ſucceeding ages, was changed into Cairo, which, upon account of its great extent, and the incredible number of its inhabitants, was diſtinguiſhed by the Europeans, under the title of Grand Cairo. This city, comprehending Bulac, is about twelve miles in circuit, ſituated upon the eaſtern bank of the Nile, about fourteen miles to the north-eaſt of the ruins of Memphis. In the ſtructure of the city there is little regularity or magnificence; the ſtreets being narrow, crooked, and without pavement, and the houſes built without any kind of ornament. They are indeed higher than what is uſual in other parts of Turkey, and compoſed of better materials, being univerſally either of brick or ſtone. The apartments within, in ſome of them, are ſpacious and noble, adorned with variety of gildings and other decorations, which are faſhionable in theſe countries. The tops of the houſes are all flat, and in the ſummer time it is frequent for whole families to ſleep upon them, ſpreading a little tent over their heads to keep off the dew. They count in Grand Cairo one thouſand moſques, comprehending thoſe which are erected over ſome of the ſepulchres; but they are far inferior, both in taſte and grandeur, to thoſe of Conſtantinople. Joining to Jame el Azehar, or the Moſque of Flowers, is a college in which the ſtudents are inſtructed in logic, aſtronomy, judicial aſtrology, hiſtory, and the principles of the Mahometan religion. There is another moſque, contiguous to which is an hoſpital, with very plentiful endowments for two thouſand blind men, which number is always complete, there being above half the inhabitants of Egypt, who have ſome natural or acquired defect in their ſight. The ſtructure of theſe moſques is very different from thoſe of Conſtantinople, the minarets being in quite another taſte, and ſeem to have nothing

near

near the fine effect of thoſe made uſe of in the metropolis, which at a diſtance make the city appear as if it was full of obeliſks and ſingle pillars. There is in Grand Cairo one large ſquare, called Rumeli Meidani, or the Square of Romelia, which is between the great moſque and the caſtle; but it is without any kind of ornament, and is rather a diſadvantage to the city than an embelliſhment. The inhabitants of this vaſt capital are innumerable; and, nowithſtanding the frequent plagues and ſickneſſes which infeſt the country, it undoubtedly maintains itſelf one of the beſt peopled cities in the world. The inhabitants are compoſed of Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians; the greateſt part of which are Coptes, who are reckoned to amount to the number of thirty thouſand. The city is built on a plain, overlooked by an eminence, on which ſtands the caſtle or citadel, imagined to have been firſt founded by the Babylonians, who were eſtabliſhed in theſe parts by Semiramis, in order to keep the city of Memphis in ſubjection. It is however a place of very little defence, being commanded by a hill ſituate to the eaſtward, whence an enemy could in a very few hours oblige it to ſurrender. It is garriſoned by two bodies of militia, the janiſſaries and the aſaps; who are lodged in different quarters, and have their ſeparate magazines of armour and ammunition. Theſe aſaps are upon a different eſtabliſhment from thoſe in other Turkiſh provinces, being in Egypt a very conſiderable body of infantry, whereas in other parts they are but few in number, and ſerve on horſeback. In this caſtle the Pacha, commiſſioned by the Grand Signior to act as ſupreme Governor over all Egypt, makes his reſidence. His palace, though it is but an ordinary ſtructure, is ſpacious, and the inner apartments magnificent; it has alſo joining to it a very large hall, ſerving as a divan or ſenate houſe, in which the Pacha ſits preſident. But what is moſt remarkable in the citadel is the well, commonly called Joſeph's well. It is uncertain who was the author of this grand work; but I am inclined to believe it is not of ſo great antiquity as is commonly imagined. The form of it is a ſquare of twenty-ſix feet, and the whole depth two hundred and eighty-five: it is cut entirely out of the ſolid rock, through which, by an eaſy winding, without the extent of the ſquare, you deſcend for the ſpace of one hundred and twenty-ſix perpendicular feet, after which you come to a ſquare platform, of the ſame dimenſions as the mouth of the well, upon which there are conſtantly nine or ten oxen at work in turning round a wheel, which conveys the water from out of the ſecond well one hundred and fifty-nine feet deep into a large ciſtern placed upon the platform, whence it is drawn up to the top by an equal number of oxen labouring at another wheel without the mouth of the well. As before the invention of guns this citadel muſt undoubtedly have been a very ſtrong place, ſome Monarch reſolved to render it almoſt impregnable by removing the only difficulty which rendered it incapable of maintaining a long ſiege, the want of water. With this view he contrived this well, which, when he had with the utmoſt labour and expence finiſhed, he to his great diſappointment found the water brackiſh and unwholeſome. This did not however diſcourage him from purſuing his deſign, in a manner different indeed, but not leſs expenſive, which was to bring the water of the Nile by an aqueduct, as it is furniſhed at this day; the water of Joſeph's well being employed in other uſes, to which its diſagreeable taſte is no objection. Near the ſouthern wall of the caſtle is a large ſquare building, the roof of which is ſupported by ſeveral vaſt granite pillars. It is called by the inhabitants the Divan of Joſeph, to whom they attribute every thing which is in the leaſt extraordinary, though it is eaſy to diſcover it to be Turkiſh workmanſhip, by the gilding and ornaments of the roof, and by the cornices filled with inſcriptions in Arabic characters. Hence one has a fine view of the whole city of Cairo, which at this diſtance affords a moſt noble and magnificent proſpect. The caſtle is of an irregular figure, and the fortifications not only very indifferent, but kept in ſo bad repair, that they are ſcarce of ſtrength ſufficient to defend the Pacha from the inſults of the populace."

The

The following *account of the Arabs* may not be unentertaining to our readers:

"The Arabs, who form the chief body of the inhabitants of Ægypt, are diſtinguiſhed by the denomination of the Zifzis or huſbandmen, and the Bedoweens or thoſe who live under tents. The zifzis live in the towns and villages, employ themſelves in the cultivation of the land and breeding of cattle, and the bedoweens pitch their tents upon the verge of the deſart, paying to the public a certain ſum of money for the land which they occupy. Though theſe people have maintained the language, name and ſome of the cuſtoms of the true Arabs, inhabitants of the deſart, yet they differ from them entirely in their tempers and principles, having as many ill qualities as the other have good ones. They are univerſally unpoliſhed, brutal, and ignorant; guilty of the blackeſt pieces of treachery; cruel to the laſt degree; not ſparing even their own brother, if his death will turn out any thing to their advantage. Their bodies are uſualy tall and well proportioned, but their features irregular, and their complexions very tawny; their dreſs (if they have any) conſiſts in a blue ſhirt, which they faſten round their middles with a piece of packthread; but in the ſummer time both boys and girls, till the age of twelve, go about ſtark naked. The women wear veils over their faces, with large copper or ſilver rings in their noſes and ears, and bracelets of the ſame metals about their arms and legs; in every other particular they are dreſſed like their huſbands. The Seghs or Chiefs of the villages are generally diſtinguiſhed by a turban, a long black robe, and a piece of blue and white linen, which they throw over their ſhoulders in the manner of a cloak. In their food and habitations they expreſs the utmoſt poverty and miſery, living more like beaſts than human creatures; their uſual food is eggs and a ſort of dough cakes, which they ſtick up againſt the walls of the oven, and ſoon after take them out, and devour them with the utmoſt greedineſs. They have alſo a ſort of ſour cheeſe, which they produce upon particular occaſions, and ſtinking butter, in which, upon any extraordinary feſtival, they fry their eggs. Their houſes are built entirely of mud, and have nothing within them but the bare walls, it being a very great piece of magnificence to have a mattraſs or carpet to ſleep on. The Bedoweens are continually at variance with theſe who inhabit the villages, as indeed the latter have reaſon to fear them, ſince their chief ſubſiſtence is in pilaging their lands and habitations. The chief occupations of the Bedoweens is in exerciſes of horſemanſhip, in which they are extremely well ſkilled. Theſe, in their cuſtoms, approach nearer to the true Arabs; though they are, notwithſtanding, equally deſpiſed by them, being eſteemed as ſlaves, upon account of the tribute which they pay for the lands on which they ſpread their tents. When they go out in ſearch of booty, they generally march in a body of fifty or ſometimes one hundred men, armed with long lances, and mounted upon excellent horſes; in caſe of neceſſity, they in a very ſmall time can be reinforced, by diſpatching one of their party to alarm thoſe of the neighbouring habitations, as they are frequently forced to do, in order to oppoſe the troops ſent from Cairo for the defence of the villages, with whom they have frequently very ſharp encounters. Nothing is more common than for them to rebel, and refuſe to pay their tribute, in which caſe the Beys diſpatch large bodies of troops againſt them, and ſometimes march out in perſon, as it happened while I was at Ægypt. A Bey was ſent againſt the rebels near Alexandria, who committed all ſorts of diſorders, confining the inhabitants within the walls of the city. He was, however, obliged to return to Grand Cairo, without having brought them to reaſon; for the rebels, immediately upon the notice of the approach of ſome ſuperior force, fly into the innermoſt parts of the deſart; where, as they are the only people who are acquainted, it is very eaſy for them to eſcape the purſuit of their enemies. The Bedoweens are wholly averſe to all ſort of induſtry, looking upon labour as mean and unmanly; for which reaſon they make their women perform all the neceſſary drudgeries, riding themſelves on horſeback, while their wives follow them on foot, loaded with their ſpare arms and domeſtic utenſils. Thoſe who inhabit the villages have however quite different ſentiments, being naturally induſtrious, and employing themſelves in the

the hardeſt labours. They are by no means unſkilful in the practical part of agriculture, and are acquainted with ſeveral methods of breeding and nourithing their cattle, which other natives are entirely ignorant of. The moſt extraordinary practice is that of hatching their eggs, which they always perform by an artificial heat. They have for that purpoſe, in each village, ſeveral ſquare rooms, the walls of which are made of a kind of bricks dried in the ſun. In the middle of theſe rooms they make a large fire, round which they place their eggs at regular diſtances, that they may all enjoy an equal degree of heat; in this manner they let them lie for fourteen days, now and then turning them, that the warmth may be the better adminiſtered to all parts alike; and on the fifteenth day the chicken makes its appearance, and proves in every reſpect as ſtrong and perfect as thoſe hatched according to the rules of nature. Nor is this any other than the continuance of a cuſtom practiſed by the ancient Ægyptians, ſince we are taught by Diodorus Siculus that they uſed this manner of hatching their chickens. They have a ſecret alſo to defend themſelves againſt the bite of vipers, the effects of which are ſo extraordinary, that had I not been an eye witneſs, I ſhould have given very little credit to any accounts of them. There are many of theſe Arabs who make it their livelihood to gather vipers, which they find in great quantities upon the verge of the deſart, diſpoſing of them for three ſequins an hundred to the apothecaries of Grand Cairo. The manner of their gathering them is by obſerving early in the morning their traces in the ſand, which they follow till they diſcover the animal, which, without the leaſt heſitation, they take up in their fingers, and put him into a large leather bag, which they bring to Cairo, containing ſometimes ſix or ſeven hundred vipers. It was in an apothecary's ſhop that I ſaw one of theſe people come in with a bag of an hundred, who after he had made his bargain, ſeated himſelf upon the ground, together with his two companions, and, taking the vipers out of the ſack one by one, cut off their heads, ſkined and gutted them, in which manner they are obliged to deliver them before they receive their payment. They make no ſort of difficulty of putting their hands into the ſack, and taking up a handful of theſe noxious animals, in the ſame manner as I have ſeen people put their hands into a baſket of corn, and take up a handful to examine the goodneſs of it. Upon aſking them what was the reaſon that theſe animals, commonly ſo fatal to whoever touches them, ſhould never ſo much as offer to bite them, I was anſwered, that it was a gift enjoyed only by two families, delivered to them by a Saint many ages ago, who, to recompenſe his adherents, had, by bleſſing them, inveſted them with a power of charming all venomous animals, ſo as to be able to manage them without the leaſt hurt. This was the only account I could get out of them, and was informed, that in reality the ſecret was known only by ſome families of them, who gained their livelihood by this extraordinary traffic. What to me ſeems more probable is, that they are acquainted with ſome herb, to which theſe venomous creatures have ſuch an antipathy, that if they rub their hands or any part of their bodies with it, it incapacitates them from biting that part, by theſe means infected with an odour which in a manner ſuffocates and deprives them of their uſual power of hurting. Among theſe vipers there are ſome of a ſpecies peculiar, I believe, to Ægypt. They are rather leſs than the others, who they reſemble exactly in form and colour, differing only about the head, upon which they carry two horns about a quarter of an inch long. The venom of theſe horned vipers is of a far more inveterate nature than that of the common ſort, inſomuch that the bite of one of them, notwithſtanding the moſt immediate aſſiſtance, is inevitable death: the Arabs, however, treated theſe with the ſame familiarity as they did the others, letting them run between their fingers, putting them into their boſoms, and farther, to ſatisfy my curioſity, running their fingers into their mouths, without the leaſt dread or heſitation."

Our limits will not allow any further extracts from this intelligent and authentic Voyage.

Travels in the Two Sicilies, and ſome Parts of the Apennines, tranſlated from the Original Italian of the Abbe

Abbe Lazzaro Spallanzani, Profeſſor-Royal of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Pavia, &c. 8vo. 4 Vols. With eleven plates. 1l. 8s. Boards. Robinſons.

THE obligations of the literary world to the *Abbate Spallanzani* are already conſiderable, and his ſcience has given celebrity to his age and country; the latter of which he has illuminated as a ſingle ſtar ſhines through the gloom of a dark night. Of the preſent work, it may be juſtly remarked that it preſents a treaſure of geology and chemical information; although it may be found, in certain poſitions and deductions, liable to be queſtioned, and in other particulars rather too much dilated.

Of Lava.

After deſcribing that great natural phenomena the courſe of the lava of Veſuvius, our author obſerves, "I perceive that, in the principal facts, the phenomena I have obſerved agree with the obſervations of others, and that the differences are but few. Thus the torrents of lava which they have deſcribed were accompanied with great fumes, and covered with pieces of lava and ſcoriæ. In like manner the liquid lava received but ſmall impreſſions from the ſtroke of ſolid bodies, and ſometimes none. Serao informs us, that the lava of 1737, when ſtruck on the ſurface with long pointed ſtaves, was found to be ſo hard that it refounded. According to the obſervation of Father Della Torre, the thick lava of the eruption of 1754, when raiſed with long poles, ſplit into pieces. M. Deluc ſhewed me, ſome years ſince, in his private cabinet of Natural Hiſtory, at Geneva, a piece of Veſuvian lava, of the eruption of 1758, marked with a ſlight impreſſion, which he made on it, on the ſpot, while it retained its ſoftneſs. If this naturaliſt ſhould ever chance to come to Pavia, I could ſhew him, in return, in the public Imperial Muſeum, among the collection of volcanic productions which I have made, a cylinder of lava, 18 inches long, and 5½ thick, which, in one part, has been bent to an angle, while it was half liquid, by the hands of the guide who accompanied me when I viſited the eruption I have above deſcribed. In the eruption of 1766, likewiſe, though the lava flowed with ſurpriſing velocity, we are told, by Sir William Hamilton, that it received but a very ſlight impreſſion from ſome large ſtones that he threw into it. Father Della Torre has alſo remarked another phenomenon which I obſerved, and have deſcribed, relative to the effervescence and tumours of the fluid lava.

"But my meeting with the ſubterranean cavity in which the lava flowed, was a fortunate and ſingular circumſtance, which is not, that I know of, mentioned by any one elſe, becauſe probably it was not ſeen; ſince all the deſcriptions of eruptions which we have, relate ſolely to currents of lava running over the ſurface of the ground, expoſed to the free action of the air; from the effect of which the lava muſt ſoon cool and harden; as appears from the very ſlight impreſſion made by ſtones thrown into it, according to all the accounts I have cited, and my own obſervations. But the narrowneſs of this cavern, and in ſome meaſure its depth, prevented this action of the air; whence I was enabled to obſerve the lava in a ſtate in which it cannot be ſeen above the ground, ſtill retaining a great part of its fluidity, as appeared from its from time to time ſpouting into the air, and from the impreſſions made on it by the pieces of lava thrown into it. It cannot, therefore, be doubted but it had a much greater degree of fluidity when it boiled up in the Veſuvian furnace; as it muſt then have been penetrated with a greater quantity of abſolute heat, by the action of which its parts muſt have been more diſjoined and ſeparated, and therefore have poſſeſſed a greater degree of fluidity and mobility. But I ſhall adduce ſtill ſtronger reaſons to prove the great fluidity of the lava, when it foams and boils up in its craters, when I come to ſpeak of the volcano of Stromboli. I dwell the longer on this ſubject, becauſe I know ſome have denied that the lava is ever fluid, aſſerting, that it has only the conſiſtence of paſte moiſtened with a good deal of water, and deſcends down any declivity in conſequence of its gravity.

"To complete the obſervations I have made on this eruption, nothing appears to remain but to ſpeak of the quality of the ejected lava. On this I made different experiments, all of which

which, ſome extrinſic or accidental circumſtances excepted, furniſhed the ſame reſults. The baſe of the lava is of horn-ſtone rock, of a dark grey colour, of moderate hardneſs, dry to the touch, where it has been freſh broken ſomewhat earthy, and gives ſome ſparks with the ſteel. This lava put the magnetic needle in motion at the diſtance of three lines and a half, or ſomewhat more than a quarter of an inch.

"It is well known to volcanic naturaliſts, that many of the lavas of Veſuvius contain colourleſs garnets. In that of which I treat, they were found very numerous, though very ſmall. When broken, they appeared glaſſy; and ſometimes a kind of tide or face was viſible, though without its being poſſible to determine the quality of the cryſtalliization, not ſo much from their ſmallneſs as from their being too intimately incorporated with their tenacious matrix. With the garnets were united a number of ſhoerls, of the colour and luſtre of aſphaltum, vitreous, cryſtallized in faces, the largeſt of which was nearly five lines. Thoſe which were found in the running lava had received no injury from the fire; but thoſe in the globes ejected from the crater in that eruption, were in a ſtate of beginning fuſion.

"The fire of the furnace changed this lava into a kind of enamel, full of bubbles, of the colour of pitch, ſhining, which gave ſparks with ſteel, and adhered ſtrongly to the ſides of the crucible. The ſhoerls melted, but the garnets did not; they only became whitiſh, but without entirely loſing their vitreous appearance.

"The greater part of this lava lies in a valley under Maſſa, and on one ſide of Salvatore. Before it arrived there, it muſt have fallen from a high rock, and conſequently formed a cataract, which, when ſeen by night, I was told, exhibited a moſt wonderful ſpectacle to the eyes of beholders. But though its fall through the air muſt have been very conſiderable, and muſt in conſequence have loſt much of its heat, when it reached the ground it continued ſtill to flow for a conſiderable ſpace. On the ſide of Maſſa, I obſerved that it had approached within ten or twelve feet of ſome oaks which grew on the ſide of a precipice. Some of them appeared entirely withered; others preſerved their verdure only on that ſide of the trunk and branches which was oppoſite to that next the lava. In its paſſage it did ſuch damage to a ſmall church called *Madonna della Vetranta*, that is has ever ſince remained deſerted. The fiery torrent took it in front, and broke down the wall, which indeed required no great force, as it was built with ſoft ſtones of tufa brought from the neighbouring mountains of Maſſa, and much like that of Naples. Thence it penetrated into the church, and having deſtroyed the door on the oppoſite ſide, and beat down a part of the wall, continued its courſe, through the church, within which it was obſerved to flow with greater velocity than the reſt of the ſurrounding lava, from being confined by the walls on the ſides. With this lava the floor of the edifice ſtill continues covered, and the contiguous facriſty partly filled, while large pieces of the broken walls which the torrent had carried away, lie at more than eighty feet diſtance from the church, in the middle of the hardened lava.—Some linden trees are likewiſe to be ſeen ſurrounded by the ſame, the trunks of which are blackened and brunt. The lava, as I was aſſured, continued to flow fifteen months; and when I viſited the place, which was ten months after it had ceaſed to flow, it was ſtill warm, and emitted thin fumes."

After having examined the Grotto of Poſilipo, the Solfaterra, Iſchia, and the Phlegrean fields, the author purſued his journey to Sicily and Mount Etna. We ſubjoin the intereſting compariſon which he drew between that ſtupendous volcano and Mount Veſuvius:

"Though Veſuvius, conſidered in itſelf, may be juſtly called a grand volcano, and though from the deſtruction and calamities it has at various times occaſioned, it has continually been an object of conſternation and terror to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country; yet when it is compared with Etna it muſt loſe much of its celebrity, and appear ſo diminiſhed, that, if the expreſſion may be allowed, it may be called a volcano for a cabinet. Veſuvius does not, perhaps riſe higher than a mile above the level of the ſea; and the whole circuit of its baſe, including Ottajano and Somma, is not more than thirty

thirty miles; while Mount Etna covers a ſpace of one hundred and eighty, and its height above the level of the ſea conſiderably exceeds two miles. From the ſides of Etna other leſſer mountains riſe, which are as it were its offſpring, and more than one of which equals Veſuvius in ſize. The moſt extenſive lavas of the latter mountain do not exceed ſeven miles in length; while thoſe of Etna are fifteen or twenty, and ſome even thirty miles in extent. The borders of the crater of Mount Etna are never leſs than a mile in circuit, and, according to the changes to which they are ſubject, ſometimes two or three miles; it is even reported, that in the dreadful erruption of 1669 they were enlarged to ſix. But the circumference of the Veſuvian crater is never more than half a mile, even when wideſt diſtended, in its moſt deſtructive conflagrations. Laſtly, the earthquakss occaſioned by the two volcanos, their eruptions, ſhowers of ignited ſtones, and the deſtruction and deſolation they occaſion, are all likewiſe proportionate to their reſpective dominions. We cannot therefore wonder that viſits to Veſuvius ſhould be conſidered as undertakings of little conſequence, and never made public, except lavas ſhould have been flowing at the time; while a journey to Etna is conſidered as no trivial enterpriſe, both from the difficulty of the way, and the diſtance; as from Catania, whence it is uſual to ſet out, it is thirty miles to the ſummit of Etna. On ſuch a journey, likewiſe, we have to paſs through three different climates; whereas to go from Naples to Veſuvius ſhould be rather called an excurſion than a journey. We find alſo little difference between the temperature of the air at the bottom of this latter mountain, and that of its ſummit. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, however, the gigantic majeſty of the Sicilian volcano, its ſublime elevation, and the extenſive, varied, and grand proſpects its ſummit preſents, have induced the curious, in every age, to examine it; and not a few have tranſmitted to poſterity the obſervations they have made during their arduous journey."

The Abbate condemns Mr Brydone's narrative, as inaccurate in many particulars, and void of ſcience.

The Second Volume includes an equally ſatisfactory account of the Lipari or Æolic Iſles, the volcano of Stromboli, &c. abounding in matter alike curious, but in general too diffuſely arranged, for ſuch tranſcription as our limits allow us to make. Lipari is founded on a rock of lava and glaſs. The Abbate enters into an examination of the different kinds of pumice ſtone, and an ingenious conjecture is offered reſpecting its origin from the Aſbeſtus and Amianthus. An inquiry is likewiſe made into the nature of Baſaltes, in the Third Volume; in which the moſt novel and intereſting diſquiſition is that which examines, by experiments, the nature of the gaſes of volcanos, and the true cauſes of their eruptions.

The Fourth Volume contains a recapitulation of arguments for the eſtabliſhment of various hypotheſes. Arriving afterward at Meſſina, the author deſcribes with great intereſt the calamitous accidents which have befallen that ill-fated city, eſpecially at the earthquake in 1783.

"When I travelled in thoſe parts, the dreadful effects of the earthquake of 1783 were the common ſubject of diſcourſe. On my entering, in the ſelucca, the ſtrait of Meſſina, ſome of the people who were with me pointed out to me the ſhore of Scilla where a great number of people were drowned at that calamitous time. A dreadful ſhock of an earthquake took place, about noon, on the 15th of February of the above year, which terrifying the people of Scilla, they fled in crowds to the ſhore, when, about eight o'clock the following night, (according to the Italian reckoning, about one in the morning), another violent ſhock ſucceeded, in which the waves roſe ſo high that they covered the whole ſhore, and out of more than a thouſand perſons who were there collected, among whom was the Prince of Scilla himſelf, not one eſcaped to relate and mourn the fate of the reſt. The furious waves, ruſhing into the ſtrait, penetrated to the harbour of Meſſina, and nearly ſunk the veſſels there at anchor.

"When I arrived oppoſite to the city, I began to ſee the fatal and ruinous effects of this dreadful earthquake. The curvature of the harbour was formerly embelliſhed, for the extent of

more than a mile, with a continued range of ſuperb palaces, three ſtories in height, uſually called the *Palazzata*, inhabited by merchants and other perſons of opulence, which formed a kind of ſuperb amphitheatre. The upper ſtory, and a part of the ſecond, of the buildings, were entirely thrown down, the lower greatly torn and damaged, and the whole of this extenſive pile deſerted by its inhabitants.

"When I entered the city, every object which met my view tended to awaken melancholy ſentiments and commiſeration. Excepting ſome of the wider and more frequented ſtreets, the the reſt were all heaps of ruins, either piled up on each ſide, or ſcattered in the middle, which rendered it impoſſible to paſs them. Many of the houſes were ſtill in the ſame ruinous ſtate in which they had been left by the earthquake; ſome entirely deſtroyed and levelled with the ground, others half thrown down, and others ſtill ſtanding, or rather hanging in the air, merely from the ſupport afforded by the ruins around them. Thoſe which had eſcaped this deſtruction appeared as if preſerved by a miracle, torn and rent as they were. The cathedral was among the number of theſe fortunate edifices. This is a ſpacious building, of gothic architecture. Its interior has ſuffered little or no damage. It is embelliſhed with a number of columns of granite brought from an ancient Grecian temple, which once ſtood on the Faro (or Strait of Meſſina), and with elegant Moſaic work wrought with the moſt beautiful jaſpers of Sicily.

"The deſtruction of ſo great a number of houſes as were thrown down by this dreadful earthquake obliged the people of Meſſina to take refuge in wooden ſheds built for the occaſion, many of which were ſtill ſtanding when I was there. They had begun, however, to rebuild the houſes, but on a different plan from the old ones. They had obſerved that the higheſt had ſuffered moſt, and that, in the violent ſhocks of the earthquake, the beams, by continually and forcibly beating againſt the walls, had completed the ruin of the edifice. They therefore reſolved to build them lower, and to conſtruct the wood-work in ſuch a manner, that, in caſe of a ſimilar viſitation, the ſhock ſhould be ſuſtained by the whole of the building, and not by a part only. This precaution, it is evident, muſt be of the greateſt utility, ſhould the city again ſuffer a calamity of this nature.

"Though it was now nearly the ſixth year ſince that dreadful diſaſter, conſiderable remains of the dread, conſternation, and, I may ſay, ſtupefaction, which uſually accompany great terrors, were ſtill manifeſt in the minds of the people of Meſſina. They had ſtill preſent in their memory all the circumſtances of that dreadful time; nor could I liſten to the narrative they gave of them without ſhuddering."

Of Scylla and Charybdis, we are gratified by a ſcientific account; as alſo by a very ingenious piece of natural hiſtory, reſpecting the *phoſphoreſcent meduſæ* obſerved in the Straits of Meſſina. The Coral fiſhery, and that of the ſword-fiſh, and ſea dog, (a ſpecies of ſhark,) are the concluding particulars of theſe very valuable volumes.

M. R.

An authentic Account of the Embaſſy of the Dutch Eaſt India Company to the Court of China, in the years 1794 and 1795; (ſubſequent to that of the Earl of Macartney); containing a Deſcription of ſeveral Parts of the Chineſe Empire, unknown to Europeans; taken from the Journal of Andre Everard Van Braam, Chief of the Direction of that Company, and Second in the Embaſſy. Tranſlated from the Original of M. L. E. Moreau de Saint-Mery. With a correct Chart of the Route. 8vo. 12s. Boards. *Phillips.*

CHINA is likely to continue to be an object of European curioſity, while it refuſes free acceſs to foreigners; and while it cheriſhes thoſe manners and cuſtoms which, originating in the firſt ages of the world, form ſuch a portrait of primeval civilization as might be deemed either ideal or embelliſhed, were it not repreſented by a ſucceſſion of eye-witneſſes and authentic writers.

We were ſo full in our account of the Britiſh Embaſſy by Sir Geo. Staunton, that our extracts ſhall be the ſhorter at preſent, contenting ourſelves with noticing ſome particulars, either not noticed by Sir Geo. Staunton, or but ſlightly.

Throughout China, numerous triumphal or honorary arches, built either of wood or ſtone, perpetuate the memory of perſons of both ſexes, whoſe virtues have deſerved celebration and the homage of the public. With reſpect to the deſign of them, M.

Van

Van Braam is more explicit and satisfactory than Sir George:—he thus particularizes the claſſes of men in favour of whom this uſage has been adopted:

"1. Persons who have lived a century; the Chineſe thinking, that without a ſober and virtuous life it is impoſſible to attain ſo great an age. 2. Children who have given proofs of great filial affection. 3. Women remarkable for their chaſtity. The fineſt of the triumphal arches we ſaw this day, which is compoſed of a very hard kind of white marble called *Samchit*, was erected in honour of three ſiſters. According to the Chineſe cuſtom they had been betrothed from their infancy; but their three intended huſbands died before they were marriageable. In vain did other men deſire their company through life; faithful to their firſt engagements, they conſidered them as binding till their death, after which this mark of honour was awarded them. 4. The Mandarins who have governed in the diſtrict ſubject to their authority with fidelity and juſtice, ſo as to gain the love and eſteem of the people. 5. And laſtly, the perſons who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by rendering ſignal ſervices to the ſtate; or who have made or invented any thing conducive to the advantage of the public."

The Chineſe cuſtom of applying ſails to land carriages, though mentioned by Milton, and by ſeveral travellers, has often been queſtioned. M. Van Braam, however, places it beyond all doubt.

"How great was my ſurpriſe (he ſays) when I this day ſaw a whole fleet of wheelbarrows, all of the ſame ſize. I have good reaſon to call them a fleet, for they were all under ſail; having a little maſt very neatly inſerted in a hole or ſtep cut in the forepart of the barrow. To this maſt is attached a ſail made of matting, or more commonly of canvas, five or ſix feet high, and three or four wide, with reefs, yards, and braces like thoſe of the Chineſe boats. The braces lead to the ſhafts of the barrow, and by means of them the conductor trims his ſail.

"It was eaſy to perceive, by this apparatus, that it was not a mere momentary matter, but an additional contrivance in the carriage, and meant to give relief to the barrow-men when the wind is fair; for, otherwiſe, conſidering the money it muſt coſt, and the trouble of carrying it, it would be but a very ridiculous whim.

"In general, the houſes in the city have a reſpectability of appearance which thoſe in the ſuburbs cannot boaſt, and there are even ſhops of which the fronts are decorated with carvings or ſculpture in wood or ſtone, and gilt or varniſhed from top to bottom. The ſtreet, even in the parts that were not paved, was covered with tents, under which the ſhopkeepers diſplayed all that the loom can produce, as well as proviſions and goods of every other kind, which gave it, to us, exactly the appearance of a fair; and the great concourſe of people, aſſembled in European towns on ſuch occaſions, is an additional trait of reſemblance. This ſpectacle, the noiſe of carriages, horſes, mules, and dromedaries; the aſſemblage of ſo many men and animals; the appearance of new dreſſes, manners, and faces; every thing, in ſhort, put in its claim upon my curioſity, and captivated my attention.

"A man, lying down on his back, held up his legs vertically in the air. Upon the ſole of his feet was next placed a ladder of ſix long ſteps, with a flat board at the bottom. A child of ſeven or eight years of age then climbed up the ſteps, and ſitting upon the upper one, played a number of monkey-tricks, while the man kept turning the ladder firſt one way and then another. The child afterwards deſcended and aſcended, twiſting his body in ſuch a way between the ſteps, that the different parts of it were alternately on the oppoſite ſides of the ladder. This diverſion laſted at leaſt a quarter of an hour.

"When the exhibition of the ladder was over, two men brought an enormous earthen veſſel, which muſt certainly have weighed more than a hundred and twenty-five pounds, and which they laid ſideways upon the feet of the ſtrong man, who turned it round and round, and over and over, with aſtoniſhing rapidity. The child was then put into the veſſel at the moment the mouth of it was turned from the Emperor, towards whom it was immediately brought round again by the man. The boy then made ſigns of reſpect, and climbing over the edge, got upon the top of the veſſel, ſeated himſelf there, and aſſumed a variety of attitudes, letting himſelf hang down over the edge, by which he held with his hands, and enlivening the performance by a thouſand playful tricks.

"The Emperor's dreſs conſiſts of clothes lined with fur, which appeared to be that of the ſea-otter; and round his cap, which is ſometimes ornamented with a large pearl, was a border of the ſame kind. In this ſeaſon, as well as in all others, the Emperor's dreſs is very plain, although he is ſerved and honoured like a god. He does not, indeed, enjoy the tenth part of the pleaſure and amuſements, which are at the command of the meaneſt prince in Europe. His recreations conſiſt of tricks and buffooneries, with which it would be difficult to divert the common people of any European country at a fair; but as he is unacquaint-

ed

ed with more refined enjoyments, and unable to form an idea of them, he cannot be faid to fuffer any privation. It is not then furprifing that the diverfions of children fhould be an amufement to the Emperor in his old age."

Philofophical Tranfactions of the Royal Society of London. Part II. for 1798.

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POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE other day, when dining with a party at a friend's house in town, soon after dinner the boy whispered his master that JAMIE THOMSON was calling. Our Landlord, who is himself a favourite of the Muses, could not resist telling his guests who this visitor was. Thomson was introduced, who, our landlord informed us, has hitherto been noticed for nothing but the innocence and simplicity of his life; a poor country weaver, on whose single labour the support of a wife and 5 children, the eldest not yet 10 years old, depend. But poverty "and disastrous chance have not chilled the genial current of the soul." He was called upon to recite some of his compositions, which he did with an unassuming boldness, tempered with modesty, while, at the same time, conscious merit, and poetic enthusiasm sparkled in his eye. All present were delighted. I must confess the recitation excited in my breast feelings truly pleasing. I do not know whether this sympathetic affection, heightened by the unexpected occurrence, and the plain unaffected appearance of the poet, may not have made too deep an impression, leading captive my soul, so as to cause me overlook the defects, as well as heighten the merits of the poet. Perhaps, too, some secret transference of the merit of his illustrious namesake had it's share. I will not, therefore, at present attempt any criticism, but just send the inclosed specimen, which I have procured from our worthy landlord, for Jamie cannot write himself, trusting you will give it a corner in the next number of the Scots Magazine. I hope the perusal will produce similar emotions in your readers, which the recital did in me, and that they will share some of my feelings. We are formed to be pleased with the appearance of genius; and, in this instance, where it is totally uncultivated and natural, our delight, though the production be not so excellent, is not on that account the less.

When I conſider the accidental manner by which various men of talents, and more eſpecially poets, have been brought into notice from obſcurity, and who, but perhaps for ſome trivial occurrence, had lived and died unknown, I could not help remarking the preſent event, and foreboding the future *eclat* of poor Jamie Thomſon, from the hearty approbation and applauſe this appearance procured him: for all preſent felt their ſouls expanded, and vied in expreſſions of delight in contemplating genius in ſo artleſs colours, and in teſtifying their deſire of being inſtrumental in bringing it into notice. This deſire I hope, Sir, you will ſecond by inſerting the incloſed. I am, &c.

Edinburgh, 17th June 1799.

A BARD'S DESCRIPTION OF HIMSELF.

Written in 1797.

WHAN on my hamely bed I think,
Wi' reek maiſt grown as black as ink,
An' divot fire that ſcarce plays blink,
To let me ſee;
Yet fain wou'd I gar wordies clink,
Wi' fannie glee.

But *poverty*, wi' haggard face,
Hard by the heels ſhe does me chaſe,
An' fair I've run to get the race,
But yet I ſee,
She weers me in at ilka place,
In ſpite o' me.

My claithes are a' to targets worn,
An' ſoles frae upper-leathers torn;
Ilk day I think agin the morn
I'll better fare,
But ſtill the ſkaith cums wi' the ſcorn,
An' O 'tis ſair!

Whan morning forth her rays does pour,
Still *poverty*, wi' looks ſu' ſour,
In at my winnie or my door,
Does ever keek;
That maks me whiles for movie an hour
I canna peak!

An' what ay grieves me maiſt o' a',
My wife and her *five* bairnies twa',
The auldeſt o' them three times twa'
Or little mair,
Nae fairly ſyne though we're nae braw,
Or finely fare.

And fain the Muſe wou'd raiſe her head,
An' ſpread her wings a wee abreed,
But *poverty*, wi' weight o' lead
Hads down the Muſes,
An' whan our coat's worn to a thread,
There's few that loes us.

But beſt for us to be content,
Wi' what kind Providence has lent,
An' o' our ill done deeds repent,
Whan young an' weel,
Leſt after death we a' be ſent
Down to the Deil!

THE TWA BRIGS.

BY THE SAME.

Ae ſtormy day when wind an' rain
Did wi' great fury baſh the plain,
And made the waters run ſae high,
They carried aff baith ſheep and ky;
A timmer Brig bore bodies throw,
She took the pet, I kenna how,
And wi' the water ran awa'
To ſee her neighbour at Woodha;
A timmer Brig, that ſtood ay ready
For to tak o'er the laird and lady,
An' porter chiels wha cam wi' cards
An' ſic like errands to the lairds';
And at a time ſhe wadna grudge it,
To bear a tinkler wi' his budget,
Or a poor body wi' a load,
But was na juſt a common road.
As looking up, the brig ſhe ſaw
Come ſailing like a drookit craw:
Good preſerve me, ſhe did ſay,
What's brought ye out on ſic a day;
For to come out I wad be laith,
Enough to be a bodies death;
Beſides, how will the weans an' Clark
Win back an' forward to their wark,
And bairnies throw to Michie's ſchool;
This day, I doubt, ye've play'd the fool:
Your maſter will gie you a flyte,
And tho' he do, wha can him wite.

Mill-Brig.

It's eaſy, laſs, for you to crack,
When nane but gentry ride your back,
Were ye but uſ'd like me as ill,
I'm juſt a whore to a' their mill;
The ſilleſt brat about their town,
Can curſe an' ſwear like a dragoon,
An' ring alangſt me wi' a clanky,
An' ne'er fae muckle's ſay "I thank ye."
I own there ſome that's mair diſcreet,
An' cannily ſets down their feet;
But heavy jads wi' ſhoonfu tackets,
They gi' me ſicken unco rackets,
That I'm no able for to bide it;
That's the truth, I winna hide it.
But I've come aff an' left them a',
They'l miſs me now when I'm awa!
Folk little think of ony bleſſing,
Or ans it be a wee a miſſing;
Gin I come back, as I may never,
They'l a' think mair o' me than ever.

Woodhall-Brig.

But will ye mind ye doitet ſimmer,
How that the winter's no like ſimmer,
An' a things dear, an' things look dark,
I wadna truſt to orra wark;

For

For tak advice my friend frae me,
Altho' ye were to fail the fea,
And try ilk port and ev'ry fhore,
Ye'l find a dub at ilka door.

Mill-Brig.

Wi' me ye needna faſh your head,
How I'm to get my daily bread,
For Providence is large an' lang,
An' winna fee me i' the wrang;
An' I'll be ill an' fair to mein,
E're I come to you to complain.

Woodhall-Brig.

I've often heard my grannie fay,
That the has kend it in her day,
That ſtanes that aften uſed to row,
Nae fog nor graſs wad on them grow.
Better for to rue your ſitting,
Than afterfriend to rue your ſlitting.

Mill-Brig.

The fables o' auld wives and matrons,
Is all that ye can quote for patterns;
If ye were i' the ſcriptures read,
There ye wad ſee the ſparrows fed;
The like o' me, I'm ſure, or you,
'S worth a' the ſparrows ever flew.

Woodhall-Brig.

Of what ye ſay there's part o't true,
But will ſome miracle that's new,
At every inſtant ſtill be had,
For to repent an idle jade;
Gae back again, an' let na on
Ere ye intended to abſcone,
An' if ye chance to get a ſwear,
Ye may let on ye dinna hear;
'Tis beſt for folk in time to rue,
An' this is my advice to you.

Mill-Brig.

Nae mair wi' me ye need inſiſt,
For I wad rather gae and liſt,
An' face the French, tho' ne'er come back,
Afore I'd bide wi' ſic a pack.
If ye had prudence or yet pride,
Nae langer eather wad ye bide;
For when the worms do harl ye're ſkin,
An' ye grow rotten-wife within,
Then from your place ye're turn'd in haſte,
About the dykes to be as waſte,
For gentry are but fickle gear,
Tho' on your back ye ſhould them bear,
Frae Saturday till it be Monday,
An' ſcring down gi' them a junday,
Your thanks I doubt will be as ſma',
As ye had ne'er born them ava'.
Gae down wi' me the water ſkipping;
The ſeagh of Leith, an' ſee the ſhipping.
Some good old friends that I hae there,
We'll o' their dinner get a ſhare,
At night for us a bed provide,
An' welcome to their fireſide.
Ye'll ſee the glaſs-houſe and the pier,
And ſyne a glaſs o' whiſky clear,
As princes then we will be happy,
Sae come awa' y' thouſefs tappie.

Wi' that ſhe gae her ſic a drive,
As dang her mair than paces five
Amang the water wi' a plach.
Heeh ho! co' ſhe, for ſic a ſmaſh,
As in my life I never fand,
For I can neither gang nor ſtand;
My back is lum'd, ſae is my head,
O were I up I'd be your dead.

Mill-Brig.

I red ye, cummer, let a-be,
An' dinna lift your hand to me,
Or I will come out our ye'r ſcalp,
An' gar ye'r very harns jaup,
Ye needna think I'll you regard,
Cauſe ye're the ſervant o' a laird;
I wad as little for ye care,
Although your maſter he were there.

Woodhall-Brig.

I ſee my friend ye little ken
How that our lairds an' gentlemen,
Are weel acquainted, ane an' a',
Wi' a' the birkies o' the law,
An' farther, faith, their word will gang,
Into a plea, tho' it were wrang,
Than will your penny, laſs, I doubt,
Sae tent ye weel what ye're about.
Now there had been baith cuff an' ſlap,
Had not a tree, wi' unco rap,
As they gaed by fell frae the bank,
An' gae them baith a weary clank.

ODE

FOR THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.

BY H. J. PYE.

STILL ſhall the brazen tongue of War
Drown every ſofter ſound,
Still ſhall Ambition's iron car,
Its crimſon axles whirle around!
Shall the ſweet lyre and flute no more
With gentle deſcant ſoothe the ſhore;
Pour in melodious ſtrain the votive lay,
And hail in notes of peace our Monarch's Natal Day!

O! ſeraph Peace, to thee the eye
Looks onward with delighted gaze;
For thee, the Matron breathes the ſigh;
To thee their vows the Virgins raiſe.
To thee, the Warrior cuts his courſe
Thro' Armies rang'd in martial force;
Tho' diſtant far, thy holy form is ſeen,
And mountains riſe, and oceans roll between,
Yet every ſword that War unſheathes,
And every ſhout that Conqueſt breathes,
Serve but to make thy bleſt return more ſure,
Thy glorious form more bright, thy empire more ſecure.

When northward from his wintry goal
Returns the radiant God of Day;
And climbing from th' Antarctic pole,
Pours every hour a ſtronger ray;
Yet as he mounts thro' vernal ſigns,
Oft with diminiſh'd beams he ſhines;

Arm'd with the whirlwind's ſtormy force,
Rude March arreſts his fiery courſe,
Sweeps o'er the bending wood, and roars
Infuriate, round the wave worn ſhores.
O'er the young bud while April pours
The pearly hail's ungenial ſhowers,
Yet balmy gales, and cloudleſs ſkies,
Shall hence in bright ſucceſſion riſe;
Hence Maia's flowers the brow of ſpring adorn,
Hence Summer's waving fields, and Autumn's plenteous horn.
From climes where Hyperborean rigors frown,
See his bold hands the Warlike Veteran bring—
Rous'd by the Royal Youth's renown;
Loud Auſtria's Eagle claps her vigorous wing,
'Mid fair Heſperia's ravag'd dales.
The ſhouts of War the Gallic Plunderers hear,
The avenging arm of Juſtice learn to fear.
And low his creſt the inſulting deſpot vails,
While their collected Navy's force
Speeds o'er the wave its deſultory courſe,
From Britain's guardian Fleet receding far,
Their proudeſt wreath to 'ſcape, nor meet the ſhock of War.

ODE TO PEACE.

DOVE-EYED Peace, with ſilver wing,
Mild as light, and ſoft as ſpring,
Hither in thy chariot haſte,
With delight and plenty grac'd.

Horrid War, with ſnaky locks,
Monſter, which all Nature ſhocks;
Hence to Hell, and quit this earth,
Where thou claim'ſt thy direful birth.

Now the kids and fleecy flocks,
Friſking calves, and lowing ox,
Shall in verdant paſtures bleſt,
Feed, ſecure, and ſleep in reſt.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Concluded from p.* 397.)

Extract from an addreſs of the London Correſponding Society, ſigned R. T. Croſfield, Preſident, and T. Evans, Secretary, to the Iriſh Nation, dated 30th Jan. 1798.

"Did we read that in any foreign country, or at any remote period of antiquity, the governors of a populous and civiliſed kingdom had laid waſte with fire and ſword large tracts of land, had murdered the innocent traveller on the road, had turned women in the agonies of child-birth, naked into the fields at midnight, there to behold with additional pangs their little all conſumed by the flames which perſecution had kindled, and their deareſt relatives murdered by ſanguinary malice, while others were tortured at the will of a *licenſed* banditti: did we read of *all* thoſe cruelties, and that they were exerciſed *not* upon *rebels*, but under the *pretext* of *preventing rebellion*, we ſhould ſhut the book with horror, and execrate the guilty perpetrators as monſters, for whoſe atrocities language had not a name. Yet much do we fear that when the hiſtorian of Ireland ſhall pen the hiſtory of the preſent times, he will, in obedience to truth, be neceſſitated to ſtain its pages with crimes equal to any that we have conjectured."—The addreſs concludes with the following paſſage: In thy behalf, Oh Ireland! do we ſupplicate the great Author of Nature! May he look with compaſſion upon thy miſeries! May he wipe away the falling tear from the cheek of affliction! May he be a father to the fatherleſs, and a friend to him who has none to help him! May he ſtrengthen the feeble, invigorate the weak, encourage the timid, *unite* the *diſunited*, energiſe the virtuous, enervate the vicious, paralyſe the efforts of the wicked, and crown with ſucceſs the *ſtruggles* of the *brave* and *valiant*; ultimately we beſeech Him to inſpire you with that undaunted courage and perſeverance which is eſſential to the attainment and ſecurity of rational freedom; that freedom without which life is only a miſerable exiſtence, and death a happy releaſe from bondage."

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Copy of an Addreſs to the people of Ireland, taken at the Diviſion, No. 2, of the United Iriſhmen, near Red Lion ſquare, on Sunday the 10th of March 1799.

"Men of Ireland,

"Perſevere—the cauſe of freedom muſt finally prevail. What has hitherto taken place, inſtead of diſcouraging you, ſhould rather inſpire the moſt animating confidence of ſucceſs. If a few counties, ill armed and officered, were able to ſeize ſo many towns, and baffle for months near one hundred thouſand troops, long trained to arms, nurtured in blood, and furniſhed with every requiſite for war; if, by the mere energy which the love of liberty inſpires, they defeated them on many occaſions, and never were defeated till their own ammunition was exhauſted, what would have been the reſult, had the whole nation riſen at once, properly armed and organiſed: if, in the very moment when recent diſcomfiture diſpirited the brave, and the fallacious hopes of lenity neutraliſed the mild and irreſolute, nine hundred Frenchmen, with only three field pieces, were able to defeat three armies, take ſeveral towns, and a whole train of artillery, kill double their number, and, almoſt unaſſiſted, penetrate to the very centre of the iſland, what would as many thouſand have accompliſhed, when ſupported by the entire population of the country? Had you been prepared to aid even that handful of auxiliaries, by intercepting or delaying convoys and reinforcements, they muſt have triumphed. But although you were not then called prematurely into action, the time will ſpeedily arrive, when you muſt be ſummoned to employ thoſe arms which have lately been diſtributed. Hearken no longer to thoſe infolent implacable upſtarts, who boaſt of having wantonly made war upon a long-ſuffering people, and goaded you into rebellion by burning, rape, robbery, murder, torture, and every other diabolical expedient inquiſitorial cruelty could deviſe, and who, in the ſame breath, impudently inſult you with the oſtentatious parade of mercy, when they are wearied, not ſatiated with ſlaughter and proſcription.—When the event of the late inſurrection appeared doubtful, and the capital was blockaded by your arms, the inefficacy of open force ſuggeſted to the coward chancellor the ready aid of fraud: "We muſt pardon them," ſaid he, "or, if the country continues in its preſent ſtate, it will be impoſſible for *us* to go on." A general amneſty was accordingy held out, and this preſidious clemency was extolled, while a clandeſtine perſecution was continued, to provoke you to acts that might palliate the meditated ſeverities. Now that theſe equivocal meaſures have paralyſed and divided you, where is the mercy of your tyrants? Will they rebuild for you thoſe cabins, whoſe flames they have extinguiſhed with innocent blood? Will they allow you to ſtarve unmoleſted in your native air, which their hireling ruffians have polluted with peſtilential carnage? or to weep over the deſolation of your families in the arms of your childleſs conſorts, whom Heſſian raviſhers have branded with infamy and diſeaſe?—No! —This would be too great an indulgence for traitors, who dared to vindicate by arms the common rights of men. By the boaſted act of amneſty his *gracious* majeſty excludes from his royal mercy "*all* who were in cuſtody at any time ſince the year 1794, on any charge of treaſon, ſuſpicion of treaſon, or treaſonable practices; *all* Yeomen who have deſerted, or who adminiſtered any oath or obligation; *all* who carried on, conſented to, aſſiſted, or were concerned in any deſign or propoſal for invading or procuring an invaſion, or correſponding with a foreign power; *all* members of any executive, national, or county committee; all concerned in ſaid *horrid and unnatural rebellion*, who do not deliver up arms and ammunition of every kind within a time to be appointed; all attainted, or to be attainted this ſeſſion, or convicted by court martial ſince laſt May; all offenders againſt the mutiny act," &c. With ſuch numerous excluſions from forgiveneſs, it is hard to ſay, who can eſcape, for the act of any one United Iriſhman being interpreted as the act of all, and the acts of the ſociety as thoſe of every other member, there is not one who will not directly or conſtructively fall under ſome of the above deſcriptions.

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were it ſerious, would only enſure the continuance of all our grievances,) but depend ſolely on your own arms, and promiſed ſuccour of your friends, who have already given you an earneſt of what they can, and what they will perform. Reſt aſſured, whatever the tools of government may aſſert of the diſguſt the French have conceived at your inactivity, they will very ſoon ſend the promiſed force of at leaſt ten thouſand troops, with an ample ſupply of military ſtores. If they find your men unprepared, you will have no excuſe; and inſtead of forming an independant republic, muſt ſubmit to remain in the abject miſerable condition of atributary province—Arm therefore, but without any violence, which may afford a pretence for reviving the ſanguinary ſyſtem of terror; and hide your arms with additional care, for new bills are framing to take them from you, and rigorous ſearches will ſpeedily take place. Hold no meetings, but tranſmit ſingly and briefly to your tried friends thoſe inſtructions which may ſoon iſſue for vigorous and active meaſures. Abſtain from ſpirits and every exciſeable article that contributes to recruit the exhauſted revenues of a bankrupt government, ſupported only by your vices, which enables them to maintain their hordes of regimented aſſaſſins. Intoxication has not only laid open your hearts to informers, but ſtimulated you headlong into danger, and diſabled you equally to fight or fly. Take warning from the deciſive battles (which to the diſgrace of Ireland) you have loſt by that alone, and reſerve whatever you can ſave by future ſobriety to purchaſe ammunition for the approaching deliverance of your country. Thoſe whom you have choſen ſtill watch over your intereſts, and will not raſhly hazard your ſafety. When a proper occaſion offers, their ſummons will iſſue in the cuſtomary official channel, and it will not be their fault if it does not at once extend to every part of Ireland. And then ſhall your oppreſſors ſee how much ſooner the trained bands of corruption are exhauſted, than a population of above four millions, rouſed by every provocation, and reſolved on liberty or death; and then ſhall thoſe who now charge you with barbarity, ſupplicate and receive that mercy which themſelves denied."

Copy of a Form of Oath found in Thomas Evans's Pocket, propoſed for the United Engliſhmen.

'I ——— do truly and ſincerely engage to defend my country, ſhould neceſſity require; for which purpoſe am willing to join the ſociety of True Britons, to learn the uſe of arms, in order that equal rights and laws ſhould be eſtabliſhed and defended."

Teſt of Secrecy of the United Scotchmen.

"In the awful preſence of God, I, A. B. do declare, that neither hopes, fears, rewards, or puniſhments ſhall ever induce me, directly, to inform or give any evidence againſt any member or members of this or ſimilar ſocieties, for any act or expreſſion of theirs, done or made collectively or individually, in or out of this ſociety, in purſuance of the ſpirit of this obligation—So help me God."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from p. 400.

May 27. *Lord Belgrave* moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent the ſale and circulation of Sunday newſpapers.—Leave given.

The next day, his Lordſhip brought up the bill for ſuppreſſing the circulation of newſpapers on Sunday.

Mr Johnes declared, that on a general view of the ſubject, he was determined to give the bill his decided oppoſition. He gave the noble Lord, he ſaid, every degree of credit for the goodneſs of his intentions, in the cauſe of morality and religion, which he would be as anxious to forward as any gentleman in the houſe, but in the preſent inſtance the noble Lord, he conceived, was going rather too far. He could not ſee the immorality of ſuffering the mechanic to indulge himſelf with the reading of a newſpaper on Sunday, and if the Sabbath was to be regarded with ſuch ſtrict-

neſs

neſs, the public would be denied, in many inſtances, the common neceſſaries of life.—There was another thing which the noble Lord ſhould weigh in his mind, and that was, the ſtock in trade (ſuch as types and printing preſſes) of thoſe who purchaſed them for the printing of ſuch papers as thoſe of which his Lordſhip complained. Every thing, he ſaid, had been done by the legiſlature to render newſpapers in general moral and inoffenſive. For theſe reaſons he would give his decided oppoſition to the bill.

Lord Belgrave obſerved, that he entertained a firm perſuaſion, that when the honourable member who expreſſed himſelf a friend to religion and morality was acquainted with the contents of the bill, that he ſhould have his cordial ſupport. With reſpect to the publication of Newſpapers on a Sunday, it was totally contrary to law, and if the hon. gentleman had been preſent when he moved for leave to bring in his bill he would have perceived that he offered nothing to that extent which the hon. member inſinuated in his ſpeech. The bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond.

30. *Lord Belgrave* moved for the ſecond reading of the bill to prevent the circulation of newſpapers on Sunday. He ſaid, in conſequence of the abſence of a right hon. friend, who had aſſiſted in framing the bill, he roſe for the purpoſe of moving, that the ſecond reading of the bill be poſtponed to Wedneſday next.

Mr Sheridan ſaid he really ſaw no ſort of uſe in deferring the ſecond reading of the bill till Wedneſday. If the noble Lord intended ſeriouſly to perſiſt in the meaſure, he was of opinion that a longer time ſhould be allowed, as there were many perſons whoſe properties were attacked by the bill, who intended to petition to be heard by their counſel, againſt its paſſing into a law.

Theſe perſons, he ſaid, were not confined to the metropolis, but to the kingdom at large; and he could not conceive, that in preſſing ſo oppreſſive and ſilly a meaſure, the noble Lord was by any means ſerious or in earneſt. In his opinion, the houſe ſhould not haſtily, in conſequence of a ſolitary inſtance of a violation of the Sabbath, injure or attack the properties of any individual whatever.

With reſpect to the Sunday papers he contended, that they were not read in the country on Sunday, as they did not reach the interior of the kingdom on the ſabbath, ſo that in fact the infringement complained of was occaſioned by the papers printed on the other days of the week. So far, he ſaid, the charge of a violation of decorum on the part of the Sunday papers was obviated; beſides, they were all put to the preſs on the Saturday night, and worked off before day-break on Sunday morning. He next adverted to the blowing of horns on the ſabbath, which certainly was an indecent practice, but there required no law to correct this evil, as it was eaſily put down if the pariſh officers would do their duty. He ſaid, if the circulation of the Sunday papers were ſuppreſſed, the noble Lord muſt alſo provide againſt the hawking about the Gazette on a Sunday, without he meant to extend the principle of working on a Sunday to the king's printer which he denied to others.

While the noble Lord called out againſt indecency in one inſtance, he thought in candour he ſhould extend it to others; and aſked, if his Lordſhip, from his own perſonal knowledge, did not know of Sunday concerts, Sunday routes, and Sunday card parties, which certainly were as great an infringement of the ſabbath as Sunday Newſpapers. He declared, that he never would be a party to any meaſure calculated to check the circulation of knowledge, or to abridge the rational amuſements of the people; and when he conſidered the very great expence incurred by the proprietors of Sunday newſpapers in ſtamps, paper, types, preſſes, &c. he could not countenance an attack on their property on any pretence whatever, much leſs one ſo frivolous and idle as that offered by the noble Lord. For theſe reaſons he moved an amendment, that the bill be read a ſecond time this day two months.

Mr Johnes ſeconded the motion, and objected to the bill on the ſame grounds which he did on a former evening.

Mr Buxton agreed with *Mr Sheridan*, that Sunday concerts and Sunday routes were deſerving of reprobation, and

and was of opinion, that the beſt mode of correcting the morals of the lower order was, by having a good example ſet them by the higher claſſes of ſociety. The houſe divided, for *Mr Sheridan's* amendment, 23; againſt it 25; majority 2.

On the ſecond reading of the bill, *June* 11, it was loſt by a majority of 40 to 26.

June 6. *Mr Secretary Dundas* brought up a meſſage from the King, to the following effect:—

"G. R.

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that ſome time ſince he had entered into eventual engagements with his good brother and ally the Emperor of Ruſſia, for a ſupply of 45,000 men to be employed againſt the common enemy. But although a change of circumſtances in the ſtate of affairs has ſince that time occaſioned a different application of thoſe forces from what had originally been intended, yet his Majeſty has the ſatisfaction to learn that the views of his ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia, are conformable with his own; and that he has ſhewn a diſtinguiſhed promptitude and zeal in putting this army in motion; which is already marching to the place of its deſtination; and is likely to produce the moſt ſignal benefits to Europe. His Majeſty alſo thinks it right to inform the Houſe of Commons that the pecuniary conditions on which the above engagement has been entered into are, that his Majeſty ſhall pay to the Emperor of Ruſſia, in conſideration of the force already mentioned, the ſum of 225,000l. as preparation-money, and a monthly ſubſidy of 75,000l. as alſo another ſubſidy at the rate of 35,000l. per month, which is not to be paid till after the concluſion of a peace, which ſhall be agreed upon by the common conſent of the allies. His Majeſty relies on the zeal and attachment of his faithful Commons, that they will enable him to make good theſe engagements, and that they will alſo enable him to make good the the terms of a treaty which he has entered into with the Queen of Portugal; and alſo to aſſiſt the Cantons of Switzerland in recovering their antient liberty and independence; as well as to enable his Majeſty to enter into ſuch further engagements as may tend to complete the general delivery of Europe from the inſupportable tyranny of the French Republic."

The meſſage was ordered to be referred to the committee of ſupply.

Mr Dundas then roſe to make a motion, of which his right hon. friend, *Mr Pitt*, on a former day, had given notice. The internal ſtrength of the country was at preſent in the moſt reſpectable ſtate it ever was in, and was more than ſufficient to anſwer all the purpoſes of national defence. But in conſequence of the manner in which that force was diſpoſed, the government was diſabled from purſuing any offenſive operations; it was his object, therefore, on the preſent occaſion, to bring forward a propoſition which ſhould remedy this defect. To any perſon who would take a view of the affairs that were now paſſing in Europe, the advantages that would ariſe from a force acting offenſively, muſt appear incalculable. His propoſition would go to diminiſh the militia forces of the kingdom, and to hold out an offer to the privates of the militia who ſhould be diſcharged in conſequence of the reduction, to enter voluntarily into the army; he would ſay voluntarily, becauſe no compulſion whatever ſhould be made uſe of. His intention was to produce a number not leſs than 20,000 regular troops; the details concerning the manner in which they were to be raiſed, he would not then enter into. It was reaſonable to expect that a great part of them would come from the militia regiments, and ſome were to be provided by the pariſhes. As to the neceſſity of this force being provided, he muſt obſerve, that there were many objects which could not be carried into effect at preſent by the allies on the continent, without the active co-operation of a Britiſh army. He was fully aware of the many calls that had already been made on the zeal of the country; but he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that its exertions would be more than repaid by the advantages that muſt reſult from them—advantages that muſt preſerve the conſtitution of the country, that fabric of its glory, and the key-ſtone of its happineſs and independence. He would, therefore, move for leave to bring in a bill for the

the reduction of the militia forces of the country, and to increaſe the regular forces, for the more vigorous proſecution of the war. And it was his intention to move the printing of the bill, and poſtpone the ſecond reading for ſome time. After ſome oppoſition from Mr M. A. Taylor, leave was given to bring in the bill.

7. The houſe, on the motion of the Chancellor of Exchequer, reſolved itſelf into a committee; Mr Bragge in the chair.

Mr Pitt moved, that his Majeſty's meſſage be read, which being done, he ſaid, the pleaſure which the houſe muſt derive from the cauſe which induced his Majeſty to ſubmit his moſt gracious meſſage to the houſe, was ſuch as rendered it unneceſſary for him to urge any argument on the occaſion, as he was convinced that the late ſucceſſes of the confederate forces made the ſame impreſſion on every man in the kingdom. He concluded with moving, that it was the opinion of the committee, that a ſum not exceeding 825,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, to make good his engagement with the Emperor, to employ ſuch means as were the beſt adapted for the deliverance of Europe againſt the tyranny of the French Republic.

Mr Tierney ſaid no man would feel himſelf more happy than he ſhould in complying with any motion to repel the inordinate ambition of France, but before he voted away the money of the country, he expected to hear the object defined which miniſters had in view.

Mr Windham ſupported the motion of Mr Pitt.

Mr Pitt replied to Mr Tierney, when the queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative.

The houſe then, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* ſaid, he would have occaſion to occupy but a ſmall portion of the time of the houſe in the preſent inſtance. In ſtating the ſupply, he ſhould find it neceſſary to recur to the variations that would appear on comparing the eſtimates with the ſums wanted for the ſervice of the country for the preſent year, and which he was extremely happy to ſtate, was in favour of the public. In adverting to the articles of ſupply, he alſo felt much conſolation in perceiving that in various inſtances it fell far ſhort of the eſtimates which he laid before the houſe previous to the Chriſtmas holidays. The firſt article to which he called the attention of the committee was

	£.
The navy and tranſport ſervice, which amounted to	13,653,000
The eſtimate ſtated for 1798, was, he ſaid, 500,000l. more than was wanted, there was beſide a diminution of the new debt of 303,000l. which made the total of the navy	12,438,000
The next article was the army, which amounted to	8,840,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices	600,000
Deficiency of ways and means	211,000
Intereſt on Exchequer bills, on which there was a ſaving of 90,000l. below the eſtimate	500,000
Deficiency of land and malt	408,000
The ſubſidy to the Emperor	825,000
Vote of credit	3,000,000

Theſe, beſide ſome other articles, made the ſum to be provided for 30,947,000l.

The next ſubject to which Mr Pitt called the attention of the committee were the ways and means. The land and malt he took at 2,750,000l. the lottery 200,000l. growing produce of the conſolidated fund 521,000l. He was not yet enabled to aſcertain the produce of the tax on income, the returns had not yet been made from many parts of the kingdom, and the returns to the commercial commiſſioners were likely to fall below what he had expected. This, he ſaid, may probably ariſe from commercial men making, through miſtake, their return to others. He had eſtimated the amount, he ſaid, to 4,000,000l. but he apprehended it would not amount to half that ſum. He would not, he ſaid, take credit for more than 7,500,000l. for the whole ſum ariſing from the the income tax; but what ſteps may be neceſſary to enforce a more equitable return of this tax would be a matter for future conſideration. To theſe were to be added 15,500,000l. by way of loan, which, he obſerved, making allowance for errors and ſums which may have eſcaped his memory, would make 31,000,000l. He next

adverted to the ſyſtem of raiſing the ſupplies within the year. The ſinking fund, he ſaid, liquidated the ſum of 4,500,000l. of the national debt, ſo that there was no increaſe of permanent taxes, in fact, of more than eleven millions.

The intereſt of the ſum to be provided for was 215,000l. and this he propoſed to ſupply with what he conceived would be thought light burdens by the people.

The firſt new taxes were,

	£.
A deduction of 2s. 6d. on ſugars, which would amount to	60,000
A duty of 4s. per cwt. on coffee	65,000
A reduction on the drawback on Eaſt India ſugar	14,000
8d. per cwt. on Britiſh ſugar	56,000
4s. ditto on Britiſh clayed ditto	40,000
On ſmall notes under 40s. two pence each	62,000
Refined ſugars	39,000
Total £.	316,000

Mr Pitt then, in an elaborate peroration, enlarged on the proſperous ſtate of the country and its finances, and concluded by moving a long ſtring of reſolutions, which, after a few obſervations from Mr Tierney, were agreed to.

12. The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* moved the order of the day on the report of the committee of finance, reſpecting the courts of juſtice, and of the judges ſalaries. His object was an augmentation in the ſalaries of the puiſne judges in the courts of law. He would then move, as neceſſary in point of form, an inſtruction to the committee, that on each there ſhould be a recommendation from the crown, which he would ſubmit to the houſe. The motions he had referred to the Chief Juſtice of England, the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the puiſne judges; to the Lord Chancellor, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Judges of Scotland. He then moved inſtructions to the following effect:—To the Lord Chief Juſtice of England, on ſuperannuation or reſignation, 3000l. per annum. The ſame to the Chief Barons of the Common Pleas and of the Exchequer. To the Maſter of the Rolls, while in office, 4,000l. per annum, and, on ſuperannuation or reſignation, 2,500l. to the puiſne Judges 3,000l. per annum, and 2,000l. on ſuperannuation or reſignation; to the Lord Chancellor, on reſignation or removal, 4,000l. per annum—In Scotland to the Lord Preſident, an augmentation of 1,000l. per annum; to the Lord Juſtice Clerk, 500l; to the other Judges, Lords of Seſſion, and Juſticiary, 480l; and to the other Judges, Lords of Seſſion only, 280l. as augmentations to their ſalaries; to the Chief Baron, 1,000l; and to the other Judges not mentioned in the report, 280l. per annum. As connected with this ſubject, he would move an addreſs, agreeably to precedent, to his Majeſty, praying that a commiſſion ſhould be iſſued under the great ſeal, to examine into certain fees and emoluments of the courts of law, &c. and that a report ſhould be made, by which a ſaving may accrue to the public. He then moved the inſtructions: the houſe agreed to them, and went into a committee, in which they were voted.

The next day, Mr Bragge brought up the report of the committee on the judges' ſalaries. On the queſtion being put that the reſolutions be read a ſecond time,

Mr Tierney ſaid, there was no man who wiſhed to have the judges paid liberally more than he did, but he thought he was not juſtifiable in voting for the preſent increaſe, which amounted to a half more than they had at preſent. He was againſt the eſtabliſhment, he ſaid, of ſuch at preſent, and he did not ſee why the officers of the army and navy ſhould not expect a ſimilar increaſe, as their ſalaries were the ſame now as they were a hundred years ago.

Mr Roſe denied that any thing like a half was to be added to the ſalaries of the judges, as not more than 600l. a year would be added to the puiſne judges' ſalaries, who had now 1500l. a year, out of which they paid the expences attending the circuit.

Mr Perceval and Mr Joliffe ſupported them alſo. The queſtion was then put and carried in the affirmative, and bills were ordered thereon.

Mr Bragge moved that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty praying him to order a commiſſion to be iſſued under the great ſeal, to the judges of the courts in Weſtminſter Hall, that they enquire into the duties, ſalaries, and emoluments of the courts, and report accordingly, which was agreed to.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing Street, June 12.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copy and extract, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieut. Col. R. Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated *Vienna, May* 20.

I HAVE the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip an Extraordinary Gazette of this day, containing an account of the progreſs of the army under the command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of General Bellegarde's determination (the object of reſcuing the Griſons from the French being now attained), to proceed with the troops under his command to ſupport the operations of the army in Italy, and a detailed relation of the attack of Lucien's Steig and the neighbouring poſts by General Hotze.

Vienna, May 24.

From two reports received from his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach, the 20th inſtant, and at Singen, the 21ſt, it appears that General Bay, whom Lieutenant-General Hotze had detached to attack the enemy near Aſinos, had driven him from that poſt, carried a fleche, and taken one piece of cannon and a tumbril. General Bay proceeded to ſtorm the enemy's entrenchments, and purſued him in his retreat to Werdenberg; in the courſe of which he took one more piece of cannon. Notwithſtanding a very obſtinate attempt of the enemy to make a ſtand at Werdenberg, our brave troops ſucceeded in repulſing him upon this occaſion, and one of the enemy's companies was, with the exception of thirty men, cut to pieces.

While General Bay was executing the above operation, Colonel Gaviſini, of the regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieutenant General Hotze to advance to Wallenſtadt, and if poſſible to gain poſſeſſion of the road which leads through the mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenſtadt, reached Wallenſtadt on the 19th, and poſted his troops about half a league on this ſide the lake. He was ſoon after attacked by a very ſuperior number of the enemy, who continued ſending freſh troops through Plums againſt his flank, but could not gain a foot of ground. On the contrary, Colonel Gavinni, in the end, ſucceeded in bringing a ſmall column to act upon the enemy's right flank, and in repulſing him, towards ſun-ſet, with conſiderable ſlaughter, as far as Murk.

His Royal Highneſs here obſerves, that Colonel Gaviſini upon this occaſion, gave freſh proofs of his ſpirit and intelligence, having prevented the enemy, notwithſtanding his ſuperiority, from gaining the leaſt advantage. Our loſs was, however, not inconſiderable, as it amounted to 300 men killed and wounded, among whom were 8 officers, 3 killed and 5 wounded.

A legion formed of Swiſs emigrants, which was engaged for the firſt time, diſtinguiſhed itſelf very much, and the country people have every where riſen in maſs with enthuſiaſm.

The rapid progreſs of Lieut. General Hotze obliged the enemy to abandon the neighbourhood of St Gall, as well as the banks of the Rhine, near Conſtance and Schaffhauſen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur.

Lieut. General Nauendorff, who obſerved this, immediately croſſed the Rhine with a part of his advanced guard, and puſhed forward the light cavalry to obſerve the enemy's further movements. He was informed that the enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich. Lieut. General Nauendorff ſent patroles of light troops towards St Gall, to eſtabliſh a communication with thoſe of the corps which was advancing from that quarter under Lieut. General Hotze.

His Royal Highneſs on the 21ſt moved his camp from Stockach to Singen, at which latter he alſo eſtabliſhed his head-quarters on that day.

As ſoon as Lieutenant-Colonel Williams learnt that the enemy had evacuated Rheineck, he directed the cruize of the whole of his flotilla towards Arbon, with a view to impede their

retreat. He further ſent to Roſcach, Count Tuſconis, one of the officers acting under him, who ſeized there eight pieces of cannon of different calibres, three mortars, a quantity of ſhells, ſhips ſtores and ammunition, and ſix gun boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Bregentz.

A further report from his Royal Highneſs, dated on the 22d at Singen, ſtates that Lieutenant-Colonel Williams had reported from Roſcach, that he had advanced with a diviſion of the regiment of Waldeck dragoons, which had reached that place under Lieutenant Burſcheid, as far as St Gall, from which town the enemy had retreated a ſhort time before. He occupied it, and took three pieces of cannon and two tumbrils.

Lieutenant-General Hotze alſo reported, that Captain Count Leiningen of the regiment of Bender had, with the aſſiſtance of ſome armed peaſants, taken in Altſtutten two cannon five tumbrils, and a conſiderable proportion of arms and ammunition; and that General Bay had, in the proſecution of his attack upon Werdenberg, taken two more cannon and 400 firelocks.

Lieut.-General Nauendorff already occupies Frauenfeld and Winterthur, and his patroles are in the direction of Zurich and Balach.

In Diſſenhofen, where he eſtabliſhed a bridge of pontoons, he found nine pieces of cannon, one hundred firelocks and a ſupply of ammunition. Major Morbert, who belonged to his advanced guard, fell in with a detachment of the enemy at Munſterlingen, on the borders of the Lake of Conſtance, which being attacked at the ſame time by the crew of one of the veſſels forming part of the flotilla who had landed, was diſperſed, and the greater part taken. This detachment formed the eſcort of a tranſport of artillery which fell into our hands, and which conſiſted of four cannon, one howitzer, and one tumbril.

Lieutenant-General Coſpoth reported to his Royal Highneſs, that Captain Luck, of the 13th regiment of dragoons had, at the deſire of Colonel Frenelle, fallen upon and ſurpriſed the 3d regiment of French huſſars, which were encamped near Leimen, not far from Heidelberg, had cut to pieces about 100 men, and diſperſed the remainder, taking ſeveral priſoners and 60 horſes. On his ſide, one officer and two men were ſlightly wounded. His Royal Highneſs ſpeaks in the ſtrongeſt terms of the meritorious conduct upon ſeveral occaſions of the above-named two officers.

General Melas reports that Lieutenant-General Otto had ordered the light battalion of Mihanovich to attack the enemy in Pontremoli, from which poſt he was diſlodged. Major Mihanovich particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon the occaſion, having, beſides driving the enemy, who occupied ſo advantageous a poſt with no leſs a force than eight hundred men, taken two cannon, ſeventeen mules laden with ammunition, and thirty priſoners, and having purſued the remainder of the enemy into the mountains.

With a view to give effectual ſupport to Colonel Struach and Prince Victor of Rohan, after the enemy had aſſembled near Bellinzone a conſiderable number of troops, General Count Hohenzollern was ſent with five battalions againſt Chiavenna, and directed alſo to take the command of the whole corps there, while General Latterman carries on the blockade of the citadel of Milan with the troops that remained there.

General Vukaſſovich reports, that at Conſignano in Piedmont, the armed peaſants had riſen upon and diſarmed one hundred French ſoldiers; that they did the ſame in Carmagnola, and had wounded two French Generals, one of whom had died of his wounds.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde reports that, in order to ſupport moſt effectually the operation of Lieutenant-General Hotze in the Griſons, he had marched his corps forward in four columns; that the firſt, under General Count Nobili, advanced from Sus over Mount Flola againſt Davos; the ſecond under Lieut.-General Haddick, from Pont acroſs the Albula; the third, under Colonel La Marſeille, over Mount Julies into the upper Stein Valley, while he himſelf, with the remainder of the troops, moved upon Lenz.

The enemy any where did not make much oppoſition, and the column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to force an abattis near Dorfli; after which, however, the enemy retreated with the utmoſt expedition, but not without the loſs of one Captain, two Lieutenants, and

and one hundred and fifty men, who were made priſoners.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde adds, that ſince the object in view, namely, the conqueſt of the Griſons, is now accompliſhed, he ſhould without delay proceed to co-operate with the army of Italy, leaving, however, Colonel Count St Julien with his brigade, to cover the Engadin, to keep up the communication with Lieutenant-General Hotze, and, if neceſſary, to co-operate further with him.

[Here follows a very long detailed report promiſed in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 22d, of the attack made by Lieutenant-General Hotze upon the Griſons, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May.]

Vienna, May 31.

General Count Hohenzollern, who was entruſted with the ſiege of the citadel of Milan, has ſent Capt. Otto, of the engineers, with a report that, in conſequence of the orders he had received on the night of the 14th to blockade the citadel of Milan, and to ſupport Colonel Prince Rohan, againſt whom the enemy was advancing with very ſuperior numbers, he, on the 15th, left General Latterman at Milan, with five battalions and one ſquadron, and haſtened with the remaining five battalions to join the Prince, whoſe advanced poſts were oppoſite to thoſe of the enemy at Ponte Cereſa in Anio.

Notwithſtanding the great diſtance, General Count Hohenzollern on the 17th had advanced beyond Ponte Cereſa, and had formed a junction with the Prince.

The enemy's poſition was immediately reconnoitred, and the attack to be made upon them, in three columns near Caverna, was fixed for the 18th. It was accordingly made, and with ſuch vivacity, that the enemy was driven back for the ſpace of five leagues, and forced over the rivulet Anere. A detailed report of this operation will follow.

From the extent of the poſition to be occupied by Colonel Prince Rohan, Count Hohenzollern reinforced him with one battalion, and left his corps poſted near Luicono, Ponte Cereſa, and Lugano, with his advanced poſts in Caverna. His march back to Milan with the remaining four battalions was ſo expeditious that he reached it early on the morning of the 20th.

In the night between the 20th and 21ſt the trenches were opened before the citadel of Milan. On the 23d, notwithſtanding the very heavy fire from the beſieged, the batteries were in a ſufficient ſtate of forwardneſs to begin playing upon the works. Upon a ſecond ſummons being ſent, the enemy agreed to capitulate; and the garriſon, conſiſting in the whole of two thouſand two hundred and twenty men, of which nine chiefs of battalions, one hundred and fifty-eight officers, are not to ſerve againſt their Imperial Majeſties for the ſpace of one twelvemonth. One hundred and ten pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and military ſtores of every deſcription were found in the citadel.

The total number loſt on our ſide does not exceed forty-ſix men. Maj.-Gen. Count Hohenzollern praiſes in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed in the ſiege.

The inhabitants of Milan expreſſed the greateſt joy upon this occaſion, and were very liberal in their preſents of money, &c. to the troops.

General Melas, in a report of the 19th from Cuſa Fiſma, ſtates that the enemy had abandoned the poſition of Valenza, which the Auſtro-Ruſſian troops had occupied. General Vukaſſovich reported on the 17th, that the movements he had made had obliged the enemy to abandon Cuzale and its citadel. His corps marched out of the camp at Toſe du Gurafola, and early on the 19th encamped behind the rivulet of Copa, whence he will proceed to Mortadu.

In the night between the 18th and 19th, two Deputies arrived in the camp from Montoni, with an account that the armed peaſants, to the number of ten thouſand, had, after a blockade of nine days, taken the Piedmonteſe fortreſs of Ceva, the French garriſon of which, of three hundred and twenty-five men, they had made priſoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel.

At the requeſt of theſe Deputies an adequate detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important fortreſs. One of the Deputies proceeded with it as a guide, while the other offered to remain as an hoſtage with our troops. Indeed the inhabitants of every diſtrict in Italy have given

ven proofs of the moſt favourable diſpoſition towards the great and juſt cauſe in which we are engaged.

General Kray, in a report of the 22d, ſtates, that General Count Klenau had taken Ferrara by capitulation, which will appear ſhortly.

Head Quarters near Winterthur,
My Lord, May 31. 1799.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 21ſt inſt. the advanced guard of the Archduke's army (commanded by General Nauendorff,) paſſed the Rhine without oppoſition between Diſſenhofen and Schaffhauſen, and moved forward to Andelfingen on the Thur. The army paſſed in the following days, and encamped near Paradies.

On the 22d the main body of General Hotze's corps alſo croſſed the Rhine at different points between Balzers and the Lake of Conſtance, and on the 23d the General took up his head-quarters at St Gallen. Lieutenant-General Petrarſch, who, during the operations againſt the Griſon country, had been poſted with the right wing of General Hotze's corps for the defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the night from the 24th to the 25th with ſix battalions of infantry and the regiment of Kinſky Chevaux Legers, from St Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a junction with the Archduke's army, the advanced poſts of which were already puſhed forward to Netelbach. The reſt of Lieutenant-General Hotze's corps marched in the forenoon of the 25th to Schwartzenbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its advanced guard took poſt two leagues in front of that river on the road towards Elgg.

In the courſe of this day (25th), the enemy attacked all the corps that had paſſed the Thur. He drove back Lieutenant-General Nauendorff's advanced poſts from Netelbach, and obliged them to repaſs the river at Andelfingen.

Lieutenant-General Petrarſch's corps was attacked juſt as it arrived on the heights behind Frauenfeld; the affair laſted the whole day, and in the evening the enemy ſucceeded in obliging Lieutenant General Petrarſch to retreat, and to take a poſition about half way between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this affair the enemy had puſhed forward a column to the bridge of Pfin, with a view of covering the left flank of the corps that was engaged with General Petrarſch. The advanced guard of General Hotze's left was alſo attacked, but it repulſed the enemy and drove him as far as Elgg; in conſequence, however, of the retreat of General Petrarſch's corps, it was alſo ordered to fall back.

Early in the morning of the 26th, a column of the Archduke's army, under Lieutenant-General Prince Reuſs, arrived at Pfin, and in the courſe of the day encamped near Frauenfield, where it was joined in the evening by Lieutenant-General Petrarſch's corps. In the night, from the 26th to the 27th, General Hotze's and Prince Reuſs's columns advanced in connection with each other, to attack the enemy's poſition near Winterthur. The manœuvre was executed with great preciſion, and the attack was made ſoon after day light of the 27th, with much regularity and in a very military manner. The enemy was driven from his poſition, but the ground being extremely favourable, and much interſected with wood, he affected his retreat in tolerable order, and took poſt behind the Treſs, where he remained till the evening; the bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been deſtroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate delay in the conſtruction of the pontoon bridge in the night, from the 26th to the 27th, prevented the Archduke's right wing (under Lieutenant-General Nauendorff) arriving in time to take part in the affair of this day, which otherwiſe might have been more deciſive.

The banks of the Treſs are ſo ſteep that it affords an excellent poſition; but Maſſena did not think it proper to make any further attempts to defend it. He therefore retreated, and took poſt behind the Glat; to which he was induced not only by the affair of Winterthur, but perhaps alſo by the march of General Nauendorff's column towards his left flank. The advanced poſts of the two armies are now ſeparated by the Glat, and the enemy has an entrenched camp, ſaid to be advantageous, about a league on this ſide of Zurich; but I have no doubt of his ſoon being obliged to abandon it. He has retired from Raperſweil, and deſtroyed the bridge.

Colonel

Colonel Rovorea, with the Swifs corps, is at Notre Dame d' Eindfidlen, in the canton of Schweitz; he has been joined by fome of the inhabitants, and is fupported by an Auftrian corps under Colonel Gavifini.

Official accounts have this day been received of part of General Bellegarde's corps having paffed the St Gothard.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CRAUFURD.

Downing-Street, June 26.

A difpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Vienna, June 12.

I have the honour of inclofing to your Lordfhip two Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, one publifhed yefterday evening, the other this day.

Vienna, June 11.

Before communicating to the public the ftatement of his Royal Highnefs, which was brought yefterday by the Firft Lieutenant Leibinger of the regiment of Spleny, we will give, in their order, the preceding reports, hitherto delayed from the irregularity of the poft.

On the 25th of May the enemy, probably with the intention of preventing us from forming a junction with Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze, attacked the whole line of our out-poffs with fo fuperior a force as to oblige them to fall back as far as Thur, and enabled the enemy to occupy the bridge of Andelfingen.

Our artillery, which was planted on the banks of the river checked their progrefs; they were at length diflodged from the bridge, and driven back with confiderable lofs.

General Kienmayer and Colonel Merfery greatly diftinguifhed themfelves by the almoft total deftruction of a regiment of the enemy's huffars which endeavoured to furround them in the beginning of the affair.

General Platfcheck was wounded in the very outfet.

Nevertheleſs the enemy attacked Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze's advanced guard with great impetuofity and alternate fuccefs five different times.—The regiments of Kaunitz and Gemmingen particularly diftinguifhed themfelves on this occafion; but towards evening we were obliged to yield to the fuperior numbers of the enemy, and to fall back upon Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze. The enemy then took the direction of Pfyn and occupied the bridge.

General Simfchon was fent with a battalion of Callenberg and a detachment of cavalry to diflodge the enemy. He could not arrive before nightfall. The attack was made after dark by General Pfacher, and with fuch fuccefs, that the enemy were not only diflodged from the bridge, but alfo driven back with great lofs.

The enemy, finding that their attempts had failed, retired on the 26th on all fides. They were followed up by our advanced guard. The enemy, notwithftanding, attacked the advanced guard of Field Marfhal Lieutenant Nauendorff on the 27th at Embrach, with the defign of forcing the paffage of the Thofs, and penetrating by that means to the rear of our communication. This attack was repulfed. The enemy were driven from Embrach, and we took poft at this large village.

In the night of the 28th, the enemy withdrew entirely behind the Klatt; in conſequence of which the advanced guard of our left wing took poft before Bafferfdorff, and that of our right wing before Bulach. Thefe checks, and the appearance we fhewed, induced the enemy to detain the columns which were already in motion to join the army of Moreau in Italy.

The above mentioned Lieutenant Leibinger was fent on the 6th inſt. by his Royal Highnefs from Klatten, with accounts that the enemy had abandoned all the right bank of Klatt, and, after deſtroying all the bridges in the rear, had taken poft on the left bank of that river.

In order to approach the ſtrong entrenchments which the enemy had raifed near Zurich, and to drive them from the right bank of the Klatt, for the purpofe of forming a confiderable advanced guard there, his Royal Highnefs ordered Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze and General Prince Rofemberg, to paſs the Klatt near Tubendorff at four in the morning, and to drive the enemy from the bridge of Klatt, which was executed notwithſtanding a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. At the ſame time

Field

Field Marſhal Lieutenant Prince Joſeph of Lorraine advanced from Villiken, and General Jellachich from Zullikon, with ſuch vigour againſt the flank of the entrenchments, that General Jellachich penetrated into the upper ſuburbs of Zurich, and the Prince of Lorraine as far as the abbatis upon the Zurich-Berg, which was defended by redoubts and fleches.

It being of the utmoſt importance to the enemy to keep us as far diſtant as poſſible from their entrenched camp, they ſent ſuch powerful reinforcements to their troops poſted on the Klatt, and brought ſuch a number of batteries to bear upon us, that they not only checked the progreſs of the diviſion under Field Marſhal Lieutenant Hotze before Schwammendingen, but alſo repulſed the troops which had advanced to the abbatis, and even threatened the right flank of Prince Roſemberg's corps near Seebach. This induced his Royal Highneſs to reinforce the advanced guard near Seebach with a brigade of infantry under Prince Reuſs, and part of Prince Anhalt Cothen's diviſion of cavalry.—At the ſame time Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Wallis was ordered to march with two battalions of grenadiers and the Archduke Ferdinand's regiment of infantry, by Schwammendingen to the Zurich-Berg, and to carry the enemy's entrenchments and abbatis by the bayonet. The grenadiers ſpeedily gained poſſeſſion of the firſt fleche, and penetrated into the abbatis, where General Hiller was wounded, as well as Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Wallis.

The enemy being poſted behind the abbatis in ſuperior force, it was impoſſible to advance; but they were however prevented from attacking the Prince of Lorraine. This gave an opportunity for Field Marſhal Lieutenant Petraſch (who commanded in the place of General Hotze, who was wounded in the firſt attack) to puſh forward the guard under Prince Roſemberg, to within muſket-ſhot of the entrenchments, and to form there at duſk.

His Royal Highneſs reconnoitred the enemy's entrenchments on the 5th, and, notwithſtanding their ſtrength and their advantageous ſituation, he reſolved to attack them at two o'clock in the morning, and to take them by ſtorm. His Royal Highneſs in conſequence ordered his troops to be refreſhed, and to take reſt in ſight of the enemy. This menacing and unexpected aſpect diſconcerted them; and to avoid the riſk of this freſh attempt they retired on the 5th with the main body of their army in the greateſt precipitation towards Baden, leaving in their entrenchments 25 cannon, 3 howitzers, and 18 ammunition waggons.

The following day his Royal Highneſs took poſſeſſion of the entrenchments with a ſtrong advanced guard, and ſoon after the town of Zurich. He gave orders to the Commander of the out-poſts to ſend out numerous patroles to watch the motion of the enemy.

All the Generals and the Officers of the Staff who commanded the troops deſerve the higheſt praiſe. The ſucceſs of this day is to be attributed to their courage and ſkill.

One Chief of Brigade and two Adjutant Generals are among the priſoners.

The enemy eſtimates their loſs at 4000 men. Ours will be made known immediately.

Vienna, June 12.

As already mentioned, the corps under the command of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, has in conſequence of the fortunate change of affairs in the Tyrol and the Griſon country, received orders to advance into Italy to ſupport the operations of the army there. The arrival of Count Bellegarde at Chiavenna is already known.

In conformity to particular orders ſince received, from the Commander in Chief of the Italian army, a part of the Count's corps was to operate in the right flank of the army of Italy, and to take poſt near Migiandon and Domo d'Aſola; by this means to ſecure a communication between the Italian army and that under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles; and he himſelf to proceed expeditiouſly with the remainder of his corps to Como, and thence through Milan and Pavia, againſt Tortona.

The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Hadik having already placed himſelf at the head of the troops collected at Bellinzone, the greateſt part of which conſiſted of the brigades of the Colonels Prince de Rohan, Struach, and Count Saint

Saint Julien, Count Bellegarde has deſtined this corps to the above mentioned operations on the right wing of the army, and he himſelf has embarked with the reſt of the troops on the Lake Como, to proceed to his further deſtination.

By three reports from the Count, dated Como, May 30th, 31ſt, and June 3d, we learn, that Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Hadick had received advice of the intention of the French General Loiſon to get reinforcements, and to maintain his poſition near Airolo and on the Mount Saint Gotthard, and he thought it expedient to counteract this deſign.

With this view, on the 28th of May, in the evening after ſix o'clock, he attacked the enemy on this ſide at the foot of the Mount Saint Gotthard; the obſtinate defence of the enemy fully demonſtrated how important this poſt was to them. The centre had the moſt difficult part of the battle on account of the perpendicular rocks, and the left column could not immediately give any ſupport, becauſe the enemy had broke down the bridge over the Ticino. Finally, the perſeverance of the light infantry under the command of its Chief Lieutenant-Colonel le Loup, ſupported by a diviſion of Banalis's, ſurmounted all thoſe obſtacles which oppoſed the centre. Now the battle became general. The enemy uſing every means that could reſult from number, local advantage, and courage, and it remained for ſome time doubtful; but when the Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan had croſſed the Ticino with the left column, and aſcended the ſteepeſt rock on the right flank of the enemy, and the Major Siegenfield with his column poſted himſelf upon that mountain which commands the left of the Mount Saint Gotthard, it was impoſſible for the enemy to maintain their poſition in this important paſs.

In this critical ſituation the enemy was attacked on the following morning, the 29th, by Colonel Count Saint Julien on the other ſide of Mount Saint Gotthard, who ſet off in the morning at half paſt one o'clock from Selva in Upper Rhinethal, aſcended Mount Urſula, drove down the piquets of the enemy, and leaving behind him a battalion in caſe of a retreat on his part, he deſcended with impetuoſity to attack the enemy's poſition at the Devil's Bridge, and to Urſeren, compelled the enemy, by the briſkneſs of the attack, to abandon this advantageous poſt with ſuch precipitancy, that even the battalion deſtined to cover their retreat, by a well directed fire in its flank from a diviſion of De Vins, commanded by Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Maſter-Staff, fell in diſorder, and the Commander of it, with ſome officers and many privates, by a quick purſuit, were made priſoners.

In the heat of the purſuit, our troops, animated by the victory, forgot all the fatigues of the preceding nocturnal march over Mount Urſula and the exertions of the battle, and followed the enemy over Geſtina and Waaſen, a ſpace of five leagues, to the Stile, and prevented the enemy from taking a poſition; took priſoners ſeveral diviſions of its rear, and would have driven the enemy to Alt-dorf at the Lake of Lucerne, if the battalion placed at the Stile had not collected the fugitives, and prevented our further purſuit by breaking down the bridge, which was prepared and preconcerted in caſe of a flight. In that they could the better ſucceed, as the column who had orders to paſs the Mount Kritzly to the Stile found the road impaſſable, and could not arrive in time, even by the acknowledgment of the people of the country.

The principal view of attack (the junction with Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Hadick, and the poſſeſſion of Mount Saint Gotthard, with all the paſſes leading there from the Ruſſithal) having completely ſucceeded, the Colonel Count Saint Julien contented himſelf with taking a poſition near Waaſen and Gertina, and ſupporting it by all neceſſary means.

In theſe continued and obſtinate battles, our loſs is not inconſiderable, but that of the enemy much greater. A more minute account will in time be given. When the report was ſent off, five hundred and thirty-one priſoners were brought in, among whom are a commander of a battalion and twelve officers.

The enemy left behind in Airolo four hundred ſacks of rice, one hundred caſks of wine, ſome caſks of brandy, and other proviſions, together with one four-pounder, and a conſiderable quan-

tity of ammunition ready for the infantry.

The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Hadick, and the Colonel Count Saint Julien, univerſally extol the courage and perſeverance of the troops. Count Hadik particularly praiſes the Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, the Major Siegenfeld, and the Captain Sokolovich of the Staff of the General-Quarter-Maſter, who commanded the columns which chiefly contributed to the deciſion of the battle, by their accurate judgment of the local, by leading them to the moſt eſſential points, and by their perſonal examples of bravery. Further, the Field Marſhal Hadik praiſes the intrepidity of Captain Loſberg of the regiment of Michael Wallis, who, with the fore-mentioned Captain Sokolovich, leaped the firſt into the Ticino, by which they inſpired the troops with reſolution to follow.

The Colonel Count St Julien particularly acknowledges the judicious and ſpirited conduct of Captain Weſſelich of Mungatſi, Captain Bubna of De Vins, and Captain Lehn of Neugebaur, Commander of battalions; and that of Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Maſter-Staff, who facilitated not only the victory, but much contributed to ſecure the priſoners, of which two companies were compelled by Captain Saint Ivany of De Vins to ſurrender their arms in the wood.

The Colonel alſo applauds the conduct of Corporal Zerini of the third battalion of artillery, who not only invented frames of ordnances for the eight one-pounders belonging to the brigade, to apply them in all places, but perſonally attended them on every occaſion, and particularly in theſe latter actions, with as much ability as effect.

Finally, a conſiderable quantity of ſilk and other merchandiſe, which the enemy had confiſcated, was found in Airolo, but which our troops have left untouched, although the place was taken by aſſault. The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Hadik took upon him to reſtore the goods to the former proprietors.

In conſequence of the reports to the 3d of June, from the General of the Cavalry De Melas, the poſition of the army in Turin, and ſurrounding it, has not been conſiderably altered.

The diviſion of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Frolich has extended itſelf over Pignerol, Boncaliere, and Carignan; and the General Vukaſſovich has beſet, with his van, Carmagnol, Alba, and Cheraſco.

In Cheraſco he has taken ſix metal eight and ſix-pounders, five of iron, heavy artillery, one howitzer, three metal and ten iron guns, two bombs, and a quantity of ammunition and ſtores.

According to a farther report of the General of Cavalry Melas, the preparations for beſieging the Caſtle of Turin are urged on with vigour. To this purpoſe ſome of the guns found in this town and ammunition are applied.

The two companies of the regiment of Anton Eſterhazy, ſent to the fortreſs Ceva (taken from the enemy by the country people of Piedmont), have happily arrived there by the judicious guidance of the inhabitants, notwithſtanding the enemy patrolled that whole country, and the fortreſs was ſupplied with proviſion for thirty days.

Since that time the enemy has collected troops round this place, blockaded it, and thrown ſhells in it ſince the 28th of May. But the General Vukaſſovich has advanced with his van towards Ceva, and forced the enemy to raiſe the blockade, and to quit Mondovi.

The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Frolich has occupied Foſſano with his diviſion. He ſtaid near Savigliano, and ſent his patroles towards Cuneo.

The General Luſignan has orders to repulſe the enemy, which is at Fenestreil, and the General Alcaini has already commenced the bombardment of the citadel of Tortona.

The General of the artillery Kray, reports from Gaſtelucio, dated the 4th of June, that the Field Marſhal Lieutenant Ott, who had received reinforcements from him, is poſted very advantageouſly near Fornavio, which poſition covers Parma and Piazenza, and that he himſelf is inceſſantly urging forward the moſt ſerious preparations for the ſiege of Mantua.

Downing Street, July 9.

Diſpatches of which the following are Extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Lord Henley and Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Zurich, June 24.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that a courier arrived this afternoon from Turin with official diſpatches from General Kray to the Archduke Charles, informing his Royal Highneſs, that Marſhal Suwarrow had marched with a part of his army againſt General Macdonald, who was attempting to effect a junction with Moreau, and had defeated him in an action which took place at Gioani, near Bobbio.

General Haddick has received orders from Marſhal Suwarrow to return by the Simplon into the Valais; which will, no doubt, occaſion a material alteration in the poſition of the armies

Vienna, June 23.

I think it right to loſe no time in informing your Lordſhip, that, by accounts juſt arrived from Marſhal Suwarrow, dated the 13th, from Aſti, the intelligence of the enemy's fleet having effected a diſembarkation at Genoa appears to have been unfounded, as well as that of the exaggerated amount of the force of General Moreau's army.

Letters were at the ſame time received from General Kray of the 15th, which agree with thoſe of the Marſhal in ſtating, that the enemy were moving, with a force, which the moſt authentic accounts made to amount to about 25,000 men, through the Modeneſe, in the direction of Mantua, probably with the view of raiſing the ſiege of that fortreſs.

Gen. Kray, who had already marched with a few of his cavalry, in obedience to Marſhal Suwarrow's orders, had in conſequence determined to return to his ſtation before Mantua: The Marſhal had detached to him reinforcements, and intended immediately to march himſelf to Valentia: And the Auſtrian troops, which occupied Reggio, Parma, and Modena, &c. had retired, and were concentrating themſelves towards Mantua.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

July 31. No certain intelligence regarding the movements of the forces under General Stewart, has reached this ſince laſt month. The following account of the melancholy *maſſacre at Benares* we believe to be authentic. Vizier Alley had reſided at Benares from the time he was compelled, in conſequence of the impropriety of his conduct, to reſign the Muſnud in favour of Sadut Alley, the preſent Nabob vizier of Oude.

It was lately deemed expedient to change the place of his highneſs's reſidence from Benares to Calcutta; a meaſure he ſtrongly deprecated, and earneſtly endeavoured to prevent. The orders of government were tranſmitted through Mr Cherry, and the time had nearly approached for his removal.

On the morning of the 14th of January, vizier Alley went with a larger train of attendants than uſual, all armed. Two of Mr Cherry's hircarrahs gave him notice of this, and ſignified their ſuſpicions of his hoſtile deſigns. As ſoon as they were ſeated, vizier Ally aſked Mr Cherry whether it was his determination to ſend him to Calcutta? To which the latter replied, that it was no act of his; that if he had any objections, he would write to the governor, and he might remain till the anſwer arrived. He then began to complain of all the injuries he and his father had received, and to inſult him by laying hold of his coat; on which Mr Cherry puſhed him off with his arm, when he immediately made a cut at him with his ſabre, but not wounding him much, Mr Cherry ran out into his garden. Some horſemen purſuing him, he then made toward the door, when Walas Ali, Trut Ali, and others came up, cut him down, and mangled him in a ſhocking manner.

Mr Evans ran out, but was purſued, ſhot firſt, and afterward cut with their ſabres moſt inhumanly; it is remarkable, that although the ruffians plundered Mr Cherry's houſe of many valuable effects, the things immediately about his perſon remained untouched; the diamond ring on his finger, and the watch in his pocket, were found and ſecured by his ſervant, after the retreat of the aſſaſſins.

Capt. Conway was not in the houſe when this ſcene of blood commenced; he was approaching on horſeback, when his horſe was ſhot, and he of courſe fell an eaſy prey. The bodies of all three were miſerably mangled;

one of Cherry's hands were entirely cut off.

Mr and Mrs Davies had rode out, on an elephant, in the morning, and on their return paſſed unmoleſted through a numerous train of armed men belonging to vizier Alley; but on their arrival at home, the Cutwal came to Mr Davies, and communicated his apprehenſions.

From Mr Cherry's houſe the murderers proceeded to Mr Davies', and meeting Mr Robert Graham, killed him, Mr Davies had but juſt time to get Mrs Davies, the children and ſervnnts on the top of the houſe, when the aſſaſſins approached. Mr Davies fortunately had a long ſpear with him, with which he defended the paſſage to the top of the houſe for nearly an hour and a half.

Thus baffled, they plundered the houſe of every thing valuable, plate, linen, watches, arms, &c. deſtroying all the glaſſes and wall-ſhades, the branches of which they pulled down ſuppoſing them to be ſilver; they killed and wounded many of the ſepoys and ſervants, and taking away the elephants, horſes and cattle, retired, as it would appear, to collect a greater force; but before they returned, the cavalry from camp arrived, which kept them at bay till the troops of the line, with four guns, diſperſed them, but not till ſeveral ſhots had been fired from the ſix pounders; they however wounded many of the troops before they got to Madadoſſe's garden, whence a ſharp firing of Matchlocks was kept up, as well as from ſome ſmall guns, which they had that morning plundered Mr Darell's boat of.

On the firſt alarm, moſt of the gentlemen mounted their horſes and rode to the camp. One of Mrs Davies' women was ſhot through the arm on the top of the houſe. An European named Hill was terribly wounded though ſtill alive. Mr Macdonald, the piper, made his eſcape. Pachauſe Moochin Bungalow, and all the buildings were completely burned and deſtroyed. An attack was made on the treaſury, and an elephent of Sholell Dobeh's with 15 or 20,000 rupees, was taken at the bridge, as they were going to Mr Cherry's.

In the attack of our cavalry, Lieut. Brown, of the 2d batallion, 4th regiment, was ſlightly wounded: three artillery invalids ſeverely wounded; one ſepoy killed, and eighteen wounded, ſome ſince dead. Vizier Ally was afterward ſeen on the road to Azimgurh. Twenty of his elephants were ſeized, and brought into Benares. His wife and fifty women were found in the houſe. Some accounts ſay he was going to join the rebel Jonergath Sing, who for two or three years has kept the diſtricts in that neighbourhood under alarm by his predatory excurſions. Others think he was going to the rajah of Buttoul.

All the Europeans were collected at Mr Davies' houſe, and 2000 troops encamped cloſe to the ſpot.

The news of this tranſaction reached Lucknow on the 17th of January, when his highneſs the Nawab, naturally alarmed, directed Colonel Ruſſel, with all the troops at Cawnpore, to march to Lucknow. His Highneſs alſo offered a reward of fifty thouſand rupees for the apprehenſion of vizier Ally. This will be a conſiderable temptation to the poor rajahs in the hills, or to ſome of the needy train of adventurers who have accompanied the aſſaſſin in his flight.

Advices of the 4th of Febrnary ſtate that the lateſt accounts of the aſſaſſin, vizier Ally, left him proſecuting his journey to Napaul. Letters from Benares, of recent date, deſcribe that diſtrict as ſtill in a very unſettled ſtate.

Loſs of the Ganges.

A letter from Calcutta, dated Jan. 21, 1799, gives an account of the loſs of the Ganges armed ſchooner, Capt. Wade, which was deſtoyed by fire on the 11th of the ſame month. Every effort to extinguiſh it was made in vain; about thirty or forty of the crew got into the boat; Captain Wade, however, and ſome of the officers remained, exerting themſelves, though vainly, to overcome the danger, when they were compelled to make rafts for the furtherance of their eſcape, when at the very moment they were cutting away the main-maſt, the fire communicated to the magazine, which exploded with great violence, tearing up the deck from the tafferal to ſeveral feet before the main-maſt. A ſheep-pen, pieces of plank, ſpars, or whatever

ever could be met with to anſwer the purpoſe, were haſtily laſhed together, and put overboard as a raft, to which all the men on board, amounting to fifty-nine, were obliged to commit their ſafety. The raft and wreck continued drifting with the ebb tide, within piſtol ſhot of each other, for about two hours, when the wreck ſuddenly went down, a circumſtance that rendered their ſituation more diſmal, as the diſappearance of the light leſſened the chance of the expected boats falling in with them. Captain Wade propoſed that they ſhould now and then raiſe a general ſhout as the boats might perhaps be within hearing, though they might not be able to diſcern them. This expedient was readily adopted. After a lapſe of ſix hours on the water, paſſed under anxiety, the ſound of the pulling of oars inſpired them with unſpeakable joy, and in the courſe of half an hour they were taken up by the Laurel's boat, and ſafely carried on board, where they were received with the kindneſs due to their misfortunes.

Loſs of the Ship Charlotte.

Early in the morning of the 18th of January a fire was diſcovered in the after-part of the gang-way; Captain Carnegie had been on ſhore two or three days, and was at that inſtant of time in ſight of the ſhip on his return. She continued burning upward till about four in the afternoon, when being nearly to the water's edge, ſhe blew up with a great exploſion, as there were upward of thirty barrels of powder in her magazine. Captain Carnegie, and the whole of the crew, got ſafe to Bengal, except a black boy, who in his hurry to get down the ſide, miſſed his hold and was drowned.

WEST INDIES.

Auguſt 1. It is underſtood, that General Maitland who is juſt arrived from the Weſt Indies, has completely ſucceeded in his negociation, and has ſettled the intercourſe with St Domingo, on a footing that ſecures all the advantages which our commerce can reap from the connection, without danger to the Britiſh iſlands in its neighbourhood.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The very important ſucceſſes of the allied armies on the continent, are ſo fully detailed under the head of Gazette intelligence, that is unneceſſary to add any thing that has been communicated privately.

It is rather remarkable that nothing authentic has reached us regarding the fleets in the Mediterranean, though the eyes of all Europe, ſtand pointed to that quarter. It would ſeem moſt probable, that the French and Spaniſh fleets had got into the Port of Cadiz, and that they were blocked up there by Lord Keith. Their object in coming out ſeems yet undecyphered.

July 14. This day an over-land expreſs arrived at the India Houſe, which brought the following important intelligence from Mr Tooke, Agent to the Company at Conſtantinople, communicated by the Directors to the Lord Mayor:

"*Eaſt India Houſe, July* 13.

"A letter from Sir Sidney Smith, dated Acre, May 16, ſtates that the French had made four deſperate attacks on that place, in every one of which they had been repulſed with great loſs: in the whole, they had loſt eight Generals, 80 of their beſt officers, and upwards of 4000 of their beſt troops.

"Buonaparte has loſt the confidence of his army, who are very diſcontented. The Princes of the Druſes, who were the only friends he had, had come over to the Turks. In the fourth attack, the Turks ruſhed in upon the bayonets of the French (who could fire but once) with their ſabres, and cut them down in a horrible manner.

"A private letter from Smyrna mentions the names of the eight Generals killed, viz. Laſſalle, Caffarelli, Langeer, Laſne, Devos, Vaux, Kampen, and Dugua."

With reſpect to the political ſtate of Europe, no alteration ſeems to have taken place ſince our laſt, excepting in France, where conſiderable changes have happened, particularly amongſt the rulers of that Republic.

The firſt ſymptoms of hoſtility to the Directory appeared in the ſittings of the Council of Five Hundred, on the fifth of June, when a meſſage was ſent, deſiring information upon the ſituation of the Republic*, and expreſſing ſome ſurpriſe at the ſilence which the Di-

* For which ſee page 413.

rectory

rectory had hitherto obſerved. An addreſs to the people was at the ſame time drawn up, ſtating the dangers and difficulties to which the Republic was expoſed, declaring that the reſponſibility of the Executive Agents ſhould be enforced; and that while the Council were determined on their part not to tranſgreſs the limits preſcribed by the Conſtitution, they were reſolved at the ſame time that the Directory ſhould not exceed theirs. To this meſſage of the Council of Five Hundred, the Directory returned no anſwer. On the 15th, the United Committees moved, that another meſſage ſhould be ſent, deſiring an anſwer to the preceding one; and that, till it ſhould be received, the ſitting ſhould be permanent. This was reſolved upon, and immediately communicated to the Council of Ancients, who alſo voted their ſitting permanent. At ſeven in the evening the Directory ſent a meſſage, in which they ſtated, that they were engaged in drawing up an anſwer, and that the documents ſhould be furniſhed on the next day. But the Councils, upon the obſervation of a member that ſome movement againſt the national repreſentation was expected, refuſed to adjourn. They then proceeded to annul the nomination of Treilhard to the Directory, as contrary to the 136th article of the Conſtitution. Gohier was appointed in his ſtead. On the next day a communication was made by the Directory, in anſwer to the meſſage from the Council of Five Hundred on the 5th of June. This communication was ſhort and unſatisfactory, and indirectly accuſed the Council of calumniating the Directory. —The Council reſented this with great fury.—Bertrand, of Calvados, in a very animated ſpeech, defended the legiſlature, and commented, with great ſeverity, upon the conduct of the Directory.—Boulay, of La Meurthe, denounced Merlin and Lepaux, characteriſing the former as a man of a trifling mind, the latter as a fanatic. He hinted at the neceſſity of ſtriking a blow, if they did not reſign. Another member moved for a decree of accuſation againſt Merlin.

The Council reſolved, on the 17th, in the afternoon, that every perſon who ſhould make an attempt upon the ſafety and liberty of the legiſlature, or any of its members, ſhould be outlawed. In the evening a meſſage, ſigned by Barras, communicated to the Council the reſignation of Merlin and Lepaux. Roger Ducos and General Moulins were appointed to fill their places.

Lucien Buonaparte, in the name of a committee, on the 19th, preſented a report upon the conduct of the Directory, and the finances. Upon this occaſion, a member denounced the embezzlements of Scherer, and the falſe calculations of Ramel, the Miniſter of Finance. On the 20th, one of the diſtricts of Paris congratulated the Council upon the energy it had diſplayed, and accuſed Reubel, Merlin, Lepaux, Scherer, and François de Neufchateau, as authors of the tyranny which had exiſted. On the next day a report was preſented upon the meaſures to be adopted at the preſent criſis. The Preſidency of the Directory being vacant by the reſignations, Sieyes was appointed to that ſeat.

The New Directory, on the 27th of June, ſent a meſſage to the two Councils, giving an account of the ſtate in which they had found the Republic, upon their admiſſion to power; they did not diſſemble the dangers by which it was ſurrounded. "It was but too true," ſaid they, "that a fatal ſyſtem, that ill-founded prejudices, had removed from public functions and employments citizens beſt qualified to maintain the high deſtinies of the Republic; that almoſt all the adminiſtrations conſiſted either of weak and inefficient men, or of enemies to the Republican Conſtitution, and that of courſe it was neceſſary they ſhould be new-modelled.—It was alſo true, that, emboldened by the weakneſs or connivance of the public functionaries, the robbers who infeſted the interior of the Republic, had appeared with new audacity, and deſolated ſeveral departments of the Weſt and South—the purchaſers of national property were attacked, and travellers and public vehicles were no longer ſafe on the highways—And that the produce of the taxes were pillaged at the different places of collection, and on the way to the treaſury—all theſe crimes, too, were committed in the name of the Throne and the Altar."

The new Miniſter at War has circulated an addreſs to the armies, apologizing

gizing for the want of punctuality for ſome time paſt in pay and clothing, and promiſing more attention in future, with exhortations to patriotiſm and exertion; and in which are the following remarkable words: "in order to bring to a proſperous termination a war which has *perhaps been already continued too long.*" From the beſt accounts the interior of France is in a very diſtracted ſtate, and the national credit very low.

Madame Royale of France arrived at Mittau, June 3d, and her marriage with the Duc D'Angouleme (ſon of Monſieur Compte D'Artois) was celebrated on the 10th by the Cardinal De Montmorency, Grand Almoner of France. The interview of the Princeſs with Louis XVIII. who went four leagues from Mittau to meet her, occaſioned a very tender and affecting ſcene between the uncle and niece, in retracing in the unhappy Monarch all the miſfortunes of the illuſtrious family, and of which Madame Royale had ſhared in the Temple. The Queen arrived alſo at Mittau on the 4th of the ſame month.

LONDON.

For ſome time paſt, preparations of no ſmall magnitude have been making for a ſecret expedition. It was expected to have ſailed about this time, but probably it is detained till ſome certain accounts arrive regarding the fleets in the Mediterranean. The moſt general conjecture is, that Holland is the point of deſtination, and the reinſtatement of the Stadtholder the principal object.

July 16. On Saturday the 13th about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the King's Bench priſon. It began in the apartment of Mr Adams, an elderly gentleman, who reſided at No 3, in the 10th diviſion, over the tap houſe, and communicating to the ſtaircaſe, which, unlike the reſt, was conſtructed of wood inſtead of ſtone, by which means it conſumed all the upper ſtories in the front and back of half the building as far as the chapel, where the firemen prevented it extending farther by forcing off the roof of the diviſion, No 6, adjoining, at the back of which it ended, by conſuming the apartment occupied by Lady Murray, at No 1, in the diviſion 15: about ſeventy apartments have been deſtroyed. No certain information how it happened could be learnt, though it is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a flue, which conveyed the ſmoke from that part of the building, getting red hot.

A ſuperb diamond plume, of the value of 5000l. together with portraits of their Majeſties, has been made in this country, and ſent as a preſent to the Grand Signior from the King.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has reſtored his Majeſty's ſhip the Leander, of 50 guns, recaptured from the enemy, by his Imperial Majeſty's arms, at the ſurrender of the iſland of Corfu.

Captures.

La Tunon, Rear-Admiral Perre, Porquerer, Captain, 40 guns, eighteen-pounders, 500 men.

La Courageux, Buille, Captain, 22 guns, twelve-pounders, 300 men.

L'Alceſte, Barree, Captain, 36 guns, twelve-pounders, 300 men.

La Salamine brig, Sandry, Lieutenant, 18 guns, ſix pounders, 120 men.

L'Alerte brig, Dumay, Lieutenant, 14 guns, ſix pounders, 120 men.

La Vigie, ſchooner, 14 guns, by the Reſolution.

Anacreon privateer, 16 guns, by the Champion.

L'Hipolite privateer, 18 guns, by the Revolutionaire.

Le Venus privateer, 14 guns, by the Indefatigable.

Courageux privateer, 28 guns, by the Alcmene.

Le Duqueſne privateer, ſix guns by the Amphitrite.

L'Hirondelle lugger, five guns, by the Hound.

Le Courageux lugger, 14 guns, by the Cruizer.

La Prudente frigate, 30 guns, by the Dædalus.

L'Egyptienne privateer, eight guns, by the Nedley.

EDINBURGH.

July 1. This day the Silver Arrow, given by the town of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, was ſhot for on the uſual ground, and won by Thomas Hay, Eſq. City Chamberlain.

4. At a General Meeting of the Highland Society held the 1ſt inſt. The publication of the firſt volume of ap-

approved Eſſays and communications for which premiums had been voted by the Society was announced, as ſoon to take place. At this meeting 23 new members were admitted.

11. George Fergusſon, Eſq. Advocate, one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, took his ſeat on the Bench by the title of Lord Hermand, as one of the ordinary Lords of Seſſion, in the room of the late Lord Juſtice Clerk.

This is the third appointment of a Judge in the courſe of the ſummer Seſſion. Since the year 1792, no leſs than eleven new Lords of Seſſion have been named.

John Anſtruther, Eſq. Advocate, is appointed one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, in place of Lord Hermand, and George Abercromby, Eſq. to be one of the Advocates Depute on the Circuit, in the room of Mr Anſtruther.

14. This day at one o'clock the great guns were fired from the Caſtle, on account of the victory of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians over General Macdonald's army.

On Monday the Glaſgow Midſummer fair commenced there; but it never was recollected to be ſo ill attended. The ſhew of horſes and cattle was not ſo large as uſual, and the ſale of both was extremely dull.

At the Annual Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, held here laſt week, the thanks of the Convention were given in a gold box to the Right Hon. Sir James Stirling, Bart. Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, the Preſes, for his conſtant attention to the intereſt of the trade of the country, and in teſtimony of the Convention's ſenſe of the good ſervices of his Lordſhip in procuring the appointment of convoys, and in communicating with the outports on the ſubject.

16. The Firſt Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, with their Artillery, was reviewed and inſpected by General Vyſe on Bruntsfield Links.—About 500 of the gentlemen of the corps were preſent.—The regiment has now been embodied for five years, and was amongſt the firſt volunteer corps in the kingdom.—General Vyſe expreſſed, in very ſtrong terms, the high ſenſe he had of the excellent ſtate of diſcipline in which the regiment appeared.

17. The Town Council of Edinburgh, having taken under conſideration the great national object of a Stamp Office for Scotland, to be eſtabliſhed in the metropolis, long ſought for by the country, but which, from the variety of ſtamp duties lately impoſed, is now rendered peculiarly neceſſary for the accommodation of the trading intereſt of this part of the united kingdom, they unanimouſly requeſted the Lord Provoſt, in their name, to ſolicit, in the moſt earneſt manner, the aid of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, their Repreſentative in Parliament, in ſupport of the applications to be made for that purpoſe.

20. This day the Gold Medal, given by the Hon. Company of Golfers (to the beſt Golfer), was played for on Leith Links, and won by John Taylor, Eſq. attorney in Exchequer.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow a diſtinguiſhed mark of his royal munificence on the widow and children of the late Mr Elder, in conſideration of his meritorious public ſervices, in very difficult and dangerous times, to his country in general, and this city in particular, whoſe inhabitants muſt feel with warm loyalty and gratitude, this proof of their Sovereign's attention to reward the faithful ſervices of a good and faithful ſubject, even beyond the grave.

By a judgment pronounced by the Lords of Seſſion, a few days ago, in the action Farries againſt the Poſt Maſter General of Scotland, it appears to be now eſtabliſhed, That the Poſt Office is in no caſe reſponſible for the ſafe delivery of letters or packets containing money, bank-notes, or other valuable ſecurities, tranſmitted by poſt; that no higher poſtage is charged for ten notes of a thouſand pound each, than for ten pieces of blank paper of an equal weight; and that, if money is tranſmitted by poſt, it muſt be *entirely at the riſk of the perſons tranſmitting it*, as the Poſt-Maſter, or his deputies, can in no caſe be made reſponſible, were the money even ſealed up in the letter, and the letter ſealed up in the bag, before his face.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

July 12. This day came on the trial of the Rev. William Fitzſimmons, one of the miniſters of the Epiſcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, indicted at the inſtance

ſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for unlawfully harbouring, maintaining, ſecreting, and concealing priſoners of war, and of unlawfully aiding and aſſiſting them to withdraw themſelves out of the kingdom. The libel ſtates, that ſometime during the courſe of the war at preſent ſubſiſting between Great Britain and France, a number of perſons, among whom were the following of the names of Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde, Jean Jacques Jappie, Rene Griffon, and Hippolite Depondt, all natives and ſubjects of France, having been taken priſoners, and having been thereafter brought into this realm, and lodged and confined in the Caſtle of Edinburgh, as priſoners of war until diſcharged by proper authority; and the ſaid Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde and Jean Jacques Jappie, priſoners of war, having, on the evening or night of the 10th of March 1799, by means of force and ſtratagem, and by the aid and connivance of certain perſons, ſubjects of this country, did make their eſcape from the Caſtle of Edinburgh; and the ſaid Rene Griffon and Hippolite Depondt having, on the ſaid 10th of March 1799, been indulged with the liberty of going out of the Caſtle into the town of Edinburgh, under the expreſs promiſe and aſſurance of returning to the Caſtle that evening; but having failed ſo to return, and having afterwards made their eſcape out of the cuſtody of the perſon or perſons to whom they were intruſted, and with a view to withdraw themſelves from the kingdom, where they were detained as priſoners of war, the ſaids Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde and Jean Jacques Jappie did thereafter, on the evening of the ſaid 10th of March 1799 repair to the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid William Fitzſimmons, ſituated in Cheſſels's Court, Canongate of Edinburgh: And the ſaid William Fitzſimmons, knowing that the ſaid Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde and Jean Jacques Jappie had made their eſcape as aforeſaid, did then and there, contrary to his duty and allegiance as a faithful ſubject, unlawfully harbour, maintain, ſecrete, and conceal the perſons of the ſaid Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde and Jean Jacques Jappie, with the intent of preventing their being retaken, and of aiding and aſſiſting them to withdraw from the kingdom. And the ſaids Rene Griffon and Hippolite Depondt, having, on the evening of the 11th day of March 1799, repaired to the dwelling-houſe aforeſaid of the ſaid William Fitzſimmons, he did, knowing the ſaid perſons had eſcaped as aforeſaid, unlawfully harbour, maintain, ſecrete, and conceal the perſons of the ſaids Rene Griffon and Hippolite Depondt, with the intent of preventing their being retaken, and of aiding and aſſiſting them to withdraw from the kingdom. Farther, the ſaids Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde, Jean Jacques Jappie, Rene Griffon, and Hippolite Depondt having remained concealed as aforeſaid in the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid William Fitzſimmons till the morning of the 15th day of March 1799, they did early in the morning of that day, accompanied and conducted by the ſaid William Fitzſimmons, repair to the harbour of Newhaven, for the purpoſe of getting on board a cartel veſſel then lying in the Roads of Leith, and about to ſail for France, and thereby to make their eſcape out of the kingdom, tho' they were not among the number of thoſe who had obtained permiſſion to leave the kingdom, and to ſail in the cartel; and the aforenamed perſons, along with the ſaid William Fitzſimmons, having there found a fiſhing boat juſt going out, they, and particularly the ſaid William Fitzſimmons, prevailed on the fiſhermen to take them on board and carry them to the ſaid cartel veſſel, which they accordingly did in the courſe of that day. And the ſaid William Fitzſimmons did further, time and place libelled, unlawfully aid and aſſiſt the ſaid Jean Baptiſte Vandevelde, Jean Jacques Jappie, Rene Griffon, and Hippolite Depondt to make their eſcape out of this kingdom, by getting them conveyed to the ſaid cartel veſſel, and thereafter to France, though they were not among the number of thoſe who were in the cartel liſt, or had received permiſſion to leave the kingdom, &c.

The indictment being read over, Mr Fitzſimmons pled *Not Guilty*.

Mr John Forbes, the junior Counſel for the pannel, in a ſhort and elegant ſpeech, opened the defence. He ſaid, his client did not object to the relevancy of the libel, but reſted his defence on the total innocence of his intentions with regard to all the circumſtances detail-

detailed in it. The four French prisoners mentioned in the indictment, having effected their escape from the Castle, but no farther, threw themselves as their last resource, on the humanity of the pannel, some of whose friends had been known to them. They came to his door and sought protection; he could not shut it against them. It was commiseration for their situation, and pure motives of humanity, that led him to interpose; but by no means the smallest hostile intention, or desire to communicate any information to the enemy. Upon the purity of his motives, therefore, he rested the pannel's defence, which ought to go along with the constant admission of the fact, both judicially and extrajudicially, to the consideration of an able and upright jury, who would give to it that weight which it seems to merit in extenuation of the culpability of the act; with them it would rest whether Mr Fitzsimmons had offended in any one other circumstance, except in being too little a stranger to that first and most honourable character, humanity.

Mr Burnet followed, on the part of the Crown. He said that the indictment did not charge any hostile intention or correspondence with the enemy against Mr Fitzsimmons. If it did, it would have been an indictment of a very different kind, for it would have charged the penalties of high treason. Still the libel, as it was laid, was relevant to infer punishment. Mr Fitzsimmons must either have been influenced by a desire to favour the enemy, or a mistaken and misguided humanity. The first was not charged against him; the second the law could not admit of, otherwise the worst consequences might follow.

The Judges then delivered their opinions at considerable length. They all stated in strong terms their regret at seeing Mr Fitzsimmons in the present situation, both from his character as a clergyman, and the acquaintance some of them had personally with him. Their Lordships had no doubt of the relevancy of the indictment, and the pannel had done wisely not to object to it. A proof, however, would certainly be allowed him of all circumstances that might alleviate his guilt. At the same time, it must have been something more than mistaken humanity that led the pannel to act as was charged. He should have known his duty as a subject, and an immediate impulse of humanity could not have led him to *continue* his aid to the enemies of his country for the space of days, particularly in such a critical period as the present. It was cruelty to the other prisoners in the castle, whose confinement may have been rendered of course more strict from the escape of those harboured by Mr Fitzsimmons. It was cruelty also to our own countrymen, prisoners in France, whose chance of exchange was lessened by their escape. The Court then pronounced the usual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant, and allowing a proof of all circumstances which might exculpate the pannel or alleviate his guilt.

The facts came out during the proof much as stated in the libel. Mr F. led an exculpatory proof, pointing principally to establish his character to be that of a humane man; and, from circumstances to show, that his intentions were not treasonable.

The Jury returned a verdict, finding the libel, by a great plurality, *Proven*; but, on account of Mr Fitzsimmons's former good character, and great humanity, humbly recommended to the Court to pronounce as lenient a sentence as the nature of the case would admit.

Sentence was then pronounced, ordaining Mr Fitzsimmons to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh for the space of three months.

(The remainder of the trials in our next.)

THE month of July has altered the appearance of the country very much, the weather for the most part dry, tho' now and then there were seasonable showers, and some days very hot, the thermometer ranged from 56° to 72° at noon. Nearly seven months had elapsed, of which, perhaps not three weeks had been favourable to agriculture. Towards the end of June, and almost the whole of July, the crop has gained daily, and now looks like plenty, if not abundance. The wheat, pease, and beans, according to our information, promise every where to be more than a middling crop. The barley crop and oats are said to be in general light. The hay crop is going on and is rather scanty. Markets continue high

high for the ſeaſon, beſt beef is 6d. mutton and veal 7d. per lb. lamb from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Salmon 8d. and 10d. the lb. White fiſh in plenty. Green peas, 31ſt July, 1s. potatoes, 1s. 6d. the peck, ſtrawberries 8d. per pint.

The report from England ſtates, that the late ſeaſonable rains have conſiderably improved the appearance of the different grain crops, and in many places even the pea crops alſo. It is probable, however, that though the various ſorts of corn crops may now in general be tolerably good, yet, from the long continuance of dry weather, they cannot be abundant. We are aſſured too, that in the North the crops of every ſort of grain are more backward than in any of the other parts. We find likewiſe that the curle is frequently met with in the potatoe crops of theſe parts. Although many of the earlier ſort of apples ſuffered conſiderably from blights; there will be, upon the whole, a rather plentiful crop of ſuch as are calculated for the purpoſes of the cyder maker: more, probably, than have been grown for ſeveral years paſt. Butchers meat, as well as grain, is, however, ſtill high in price. In Smithfield market, beef averages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and veal from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone of 8lb. ſinking the offal.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Mayville, Robert Cuming of Logie, Eſq; to Miſs Lelly Baillie, daughter of Robert Baillie of Mayville, Eſq.

June 14. At London, Alexander Johnſton, Eſq; of Cheſterfield Street, May Fair, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of the late Lord William Campbell.

July 1. Mr William Reid, bookſeller in Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth Henderſon, daughter of Mr James Henderſon, linen-printer.

— At Glaſgow, Mr John M'Culloch, merchant, to Miſs Jean Fleming, daughter of the late Mr James Fleming, merchant in Glaſgow.

— At Ayr, Mr James Hume, to Miſs Elizabeth Bowie, daughter of Dr Bowie of Ayr.

— John Watt, Eſq; of Meathie, to Mrs Mollifon, relict of Mr Alexander Mollifon, late merchant in Dundee.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Sommervell, miniſter of Symington, to Miſs Margaret Moodie.

4. At Aberdeen, Gavin Hadden, Eſq; merchant, to Miſs Hope Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes of Cowie, Eſq.

8. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Howard Douglas, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Anne Dundas, daughter of the late Captain James Dundas, of the Earl Fitzwilliam Eaſt Indiaman.

— At Galvie, Mr Andrew Mitchell of Aberarder, to Miſs M'Nab, daughter of Mr M'Nab of Galvie.

15. Mr Wm Aitchiſon, writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Euphemia Borrowman, daughter of Mr Wm Borrowman, ſurgeon in Selkirk.

16. At Pittenweem, George Forreſter, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms at Anſtruther, to Miſs Ann Kyd, daughter of the deceaſed Colonel Robert Kyd.

— At St Andrews, the Rev. James Macdonald, miniſter at Kembach, to Miſs Mary Hill, daughter of the late Mr John Hill, miniſter at St Andrews.

19. William Currie, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Johnſton, daughter of Dr George Johnſton, Perth.

— At Edinburgh, Lieutenant and Adjutant Kent, of the Marines, to Miſs Agnes Dickſon Hay.

22. Mr Wm Gilmour merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Jeanie Miller, daughter of John Millar of Orchard, Eſq.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Lamont of Ironcrogo, to Miſs Anne Anderſon, daughter of David Anderſon, Eſq; Examiner of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for Scotland.

27. Humphrey Trafford Campbell, younger of Aſkamſh, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Williams of Denbighſhire.

BIRTHS.

June 20. Mrs Gordon of Pitlurg, a ſon.

July 9. Mrs Mure of Caldwall, a ſon.

12. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Montroſe, a ſon.

21. Mrs Tayler of Kirktonhill, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Madras, Charles Maitland Duffby, Eſq.

At Benares, Robert Graham, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Robert Graham of Fintry, Eſq.

June 20. At Dundee, Charles Hay of Ballindoch.

30. At London, the Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

July 4. At Hampſtead, Sir John Anſtruther, Baronet.

6. The Rev. Mr Thomas Smith, miniſter of the pariſh of Cummertrees.

— Lauchlan Maclean of Torloiſk, Eſq.

— At

7. William Sinclair, W. S. and Commiſſary for the county of Caithneſs.

9. At Torrance, Mr Adam Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

11. At Greenock, James Noble, Eſq; merchant.

12. At London, Lieutenant General William Martin, of the Royal Artillery.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Martin Monbray, Principal Clerk of the General Poſt Office.

— At Barnſmuir, Captain William Rankin, of the Fifeſhire ſencible cavalry.

18. At Colefield, Peter Rofe Watſone, Eſq; of Weſtertown.

21. At his ſeat at Knowle, in Kent, his Grace the Duke of Dorſet.

22. At Edinburgh, Hugh Mitchell, Eſq; late ſurgeon in Jamaica.

25. At Greenock, Mr John William Adam, merchant.

Biographical Account of the late Lord Juſtice Clerk.

This eminent Judge and diſtinguiſhed Lawyer was born on the 4th of May 1722. He was the ſon of John M'Queen, Eſq; of Braxfield, in the county of Lanark, and was admitted to the bar on the 11th February 1744. In November 1776, having attained the firſt diſtinction as an advocate, and deriving greater emoluments from his profeſſion than any Scotch Counſel had before received, he, reluctantly, was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Seſſion, and aſſumed the title of Lord Braxfield. In February 1780, he was called to the Bench of Juſticiary, and in December 1787, his Lordſhip was promoted to the important office of Lord Juſtice Clerk of Scotland. After his admiſſion to the bar, Mr M'Queen did not ſoon find opportunities of diſplaying thoſe talents which he ſo eminently poſſeſſed. The many intricate and important feudal queſtions produced by the forfeitures in 1745, firſt brought him forward to notice; and he ſoon after acquired that eminence as a ſound lawyer, an able reaſoner, and a ſenſible pleader, which raiſed him to the greateſt celebrity in his profeſſion. His indefeaſible integrity and unparalleled candour gave weight to his opinions, which, upon abſtract and difficult points of law, were moſt luminous and convincing—while his unaffected manner of expreſſion was moſt happy and energetic. His Lordſhip held the important office of Juſtice Clerk of Scotland during the moſt intereſting and critical period which this country ever ſaw. A well tempered integrity of conduct, and a wiſe and faithful application of the law, will immortalize him in the annals of his country. His Lordſhip was twice married; and, by his firſt wife, Miſs Mary Agnew, niece of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, had two ſons and two daughters. By his ſecond wife, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord, who ſurvives him, his Lordſhip had no iſſue.

New Members.

Borough of *Monmouth*—The Right Hon. Robert Edward Henry Somerſet, commonly called Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerſet, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompſon, Bart. deceaſed.

Borough of *Helleſton*—The Hon. Francis Godolphin Oſborne, Eſq; commonly called Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, in the room of Richard Richards, Eſq; who hath accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PREFERMENTS.

Right Hon. Sir John Scott, the dignity of Baron Eldon.

Sir Morton Eden, to be Lord Henley.

Earl of Elgin, to be a Privy Counſellor.

Lord Minto, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

Lords Cullen and Armadale, to be Lords of Juſticiary.

George Fergufſon, Eſq; Advocate, to be one of the Lords of Seſſion.

John Auſtruther, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr David Ritchie to be miniſter of Kilmarnock.

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, to be miniſter of Portree.

The Rev. John Haining, to be miniſter of Dumfyre.

The Rev. John Henderſon to be miniſter of Dryſdale.

Dr George Hill, to be one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

June 25. James and George Doigs, merchants in Glammis.

July 5. James M'Intoſh merchant in Perth.

12. James Robertſon & Co. manufacturers in Glaſgow.

Haddington, July 26.

Wheat, 35s. 6d. Barley, 28s. 6d. Oats, 26s. Peaſe, 18s. 6d. Beans, 20s. 6d.

Edinburgh, June 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 7d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Peaſe-meal, 10½d.

July 10.	July 26.
Bank Stock 153¾	168
3 per cent. red. 60⅝	64⅝
3 per cent. conſ. 61⅜⅝	64⅝
4 per cent. 77¾	83¼
India Stock ——	194½

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For AUGUST 1799.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge,
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
And by T. KAY, Strand, London.

NEW PATENTS.

For a Bleaching Liquor.

On the 30th of April, a Patent was granted to Mr Charles Tennant, bleacher, of Darnley, near Glaſgow, for a new and improved mode of bleaching and removing colours from linen, cotton, and other vegetable and animal ſubſtances. Mr Tennant effects this purpoſe by means of a diſſolution in water of the oxygenated muriates of lime, or of the oxygenated muriates of calcareous earth, barytes, ſtrontites, or magneſia. The earths are prepared in the dry way, by bringing them in a ſolid form, in powder, or in paſte, into contact with the oxygenated muriatic acid gas; ſo prepared, they are diſſolved in water, and then applied to the ſubſtances required to be bleached.

For a Set of Machinery adapted to convey Coals from the Spot at which they are dug, to the mouth of the Pit.

The working of Pit-coal, though but of late origin in France, is very ancient in Britain. So long ſince as in the days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England, this *foſſil* was uſed for fuel. After the native woods had been very generally waſted, its utility came to be more ſenſibly underſtood. In the *fifteenth* century, pitcoals were dug *for fuel*, both in Scotland and in England, in various places, and in large quantities. While the great towns were enlarged, while manufacturing eſtabliſhments were multiplied, and commerce extended, the uſe of pit-coals was greatly encreaſed.

We have, therefore, great pleaſure in announcing that Mr Humphrey Jefferies, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, has recently obtained a patent for an improved modification of the apparatus for the conveyance of coals from the bottom to the mouth of the pit, by which the uſual labour of this operation will be facilitated and abridged.

A ſeries of engravings would be neceſſary to make his improvement clearly intelligible to the reader. But, we hope the world will derive benefit from it; and we with the patentee an adequate reward for his ingenuity.

For an Engine for the conveyance of Water from one place to another.

The diſcoveries of Galilæo, Torricelli and Pacal, relative to the preſſure and the elaſticity of the atmoſphere, have given to the moderns very great ſcientific advantages in the management of water, which the ancients did not poſſeſs. Our wells, our drains, our mounds, our ſewers, our mills, our canals, and all our hydraulic arts, ſufficiently evince this truth. By regulating the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon any piece of water, we can now direct its movements almoſt at our pleaſure. Water is next after fire, the moſt uſeful handmaid of the arts. We announce, therefore, with pleaſure, that Mr Samuel Rebe of London has juſt enrolled a patent for an engine *for the convenient conveyance of water from one place to another*; from which emolument to the inventer, and utility to the public, may be reaſonably expected to reſult.

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1799.

ACCOUNT OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE EYRE.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE EYRE was, we believe, from the county of Wilts; his family, at leaſt, was connected with that of Lord Pembroke; and we have always underſtood that he received his education at Wincheſter and Oxford; from whence he proceeded to one of the Inns of Court, and the ſtudy of the Law. We ſhall therefore take him up at the earlieſt period of his profeſſional life, when he was one of the Common Pleaders belonging to the City of London, who purchaſe their ſituations, and are commonly called the City Counſel. He was at this time decent in his manners, grave in his appearance, regular in his attendance, but was not known beyond the practice of the Lord Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts, and had diſplayed no particular tokens of future eminence. An accidental event, however, brought him forward into unexpected notice, and ſubſequent circumſtances led him to diſtinction.

At this period, Sir William Morton was Recorder of London. He had quitted the practice of the Bar, and confined himſelf to the duties of that reſpectable office. He had been brought into parliament by the influence of the Duke of Bedford, and was reſpectable from private fortune all well as public ſituation. He had looked with a natural expectation to a ſeat in one of the Courts of Law, but at length, diſappointed and growing old, he applied to the Court of Aldermen for leave to appoint a Deputy to aſſiſt him in his official duties.

The Common Serjeant, the ſecond Law Officer in the Corporation of London, had an evident claim to ſuch an appointment. Mr Nugent, a moſt amiable and excellent man, though of no great profeſſional name, and fully equal to any employment connected with the City of London, in whoſe ſervice he had ſpent the greater part of his life, now filled that ſituation. Theſe gentlemen, however, having differed in ſome points of legal diſcuſſion that had been officially propoſed to their conſideration, ſuch a coolneſs had take place between them, that Mr Eyre, who had gained the favour of Sir William Morton, was propoſed by him to be Depuy Recorder, and his influence in the Court of Aldermen overbearing the mild, unaſſuming character of Mr Nugent, obtained the appointment.

Mr Eyre was now elevated into importance; and, though the Recorder might have indulged his ſplenetic averſion in paſſing by the Common Serjeant on this occaſion, it ſoon appeared that he had nominated an aſſiſtant, who poſſeſſed knowledge and abilities adequate to his ſtation; and the Recorder's duty now devolved, in a great meaſure, upon Mr Eyre, he had an opportunity of proving his qualifications in ſuch a manner, that, on the death of his patron in the year 1762, he was elected by the Court of Aldermen to ſucceed him. As Recorder of London, he now enjoyed an office of great reſpectability, as well as conſiderable emolument.—It alſo gave him the diſtinction of a ſilk gown in Weſtminiſter Hall and precedency after the Serjeants at Law.

He had not, however, proceeded but a very few years in the calm exerciſe of his duties, when he was called upon to encounter difficulties, and to be involved in circumſtances, which had not encumbered any of his predeceſſors, and which, we truſt, will not diſturb the grave and ſober functions of the Recorder of the City of London. We allude to a period when the mania of "Wilkes and Liberty" had in ſome degree influenced the whole kingdom; and whoſe epidemic rage had, in a peculiar manner, infected the metropolis. A very large majority of the Livery eſpouſed every meaſure that was brought forward in oppoſition to government. The lower claſſes, too fond of uproar, ſupported the ſame principle; and the Corporation itſelf became at length ſubject to the predominating influence. The ſheriffs were ſelected from among thoſe citizens who were the moſt violent in ſupport of oppoſition meaſures; and men, totally unconnected by their ſituations and characters with the city, purchaſed their freedom, and took up their Livery, in order to take upon themſelves theſe troubleſome and expenſive offices. The ordinary rotation of the Court of Aldermen was infringed to elect ſuch of its members to the Chief Magiſtracy, who were the partizans and ſupporters of Mr Wilkes and his cauſe.

In this ſtate of civil diſcord, the Recorder gave his opinion with firmneſs and underſtanding; but he could only give his counſel, and paſſively ſubmit to the majority of the corporation. At length, a remonſtrance to the throne was propoſed and carried in the Court of Common Council, which contained ſuch opinions, that the Recorder peremptorily refuſed to exerciſe his official functions on the occaſion. He repreſented it as enforcing doctrines which he ſhould ever oppoſe, and expreſſed in a language unfit for the Sovereign to hear. He was therefore determined not to be the organ by which his Majeſty ſhould receive ſuch an inſult.

Sir James Hodges, the Town Clerk, ſupplied the place of the Recorder on this occaſion. He was a ſenſible conceited man, who had been a Bookſeller on London Bridge, and whoſe oratory in the Common Council had raiſed him to his ſituation. The office gratified his vanity, and has ſecured to him a renown, which few Bookſellers have derived from works not publiſhed by themſelves: it has cauſed his name to be recorded in the Letters of Junius.

The reſolution of the Recorder was, however, attended with conſiderable mortification and ſome danger. He was ſummoned to juſtify his conduct before the Common Council, and his ſpeech on that occaſion was not calculated to avert the vote of cenſure which followed it. He was not only treated with great acrimony, but it was in the view of the powerful party to deprive him of his office. They, however, contented themſelves with holding him forth, not only in their ſpeeches, but in publications and caricatures, as an offenſive character, and a City Mob at that time was a very unpleaſant enemy.

In the temper and diſpoſition of adminiſtration at this period, ſuch conduct was certain of a reward; and the Recorder was, in the year 1772, appointed a Baron of his Majeſty's Exchequer. In a ſhort time ſubſequent to his poſſeſſion of the ermine, on a queſtion propoſed to the Twelve Judges by the Houſe of Lords, Baron Eyre was diſtinguiſhed by his argument on that occaſion. That he conducted himſelf with honour and ability in his judicial ſtation, appears from his ſucceſſive advancements. In 1787, he ſucceeded that able Lawyer and excellent man Sir John Skynner, as Chief Baron of his own Court. On the reſignation of Lord Thurlow in 1792, he was appointed Firſt Commiſſioner of the Great Seal; and on the

the removal of Lord Loughborough, in the ſucceeding year, to the Chancery Bench, he ſucceeded that Noble Judge as Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

As his judicial life was one ſober ſeries of official employment, in which no extraordinary events called forth an extraordinary application of mind or knowledge, his reputation is confined to the regular ſcene of public duty. It may, perhaps, be thought that his appointment to preſide at the State Trials, in London, is an exception to the foregoing obſervation. It was indeed a very important charge; nor do we mean to diſparage his uſeful qualities or acknowledged integrity, by expreſſing our opinion concerning it. Whether it aroſe from his ſuperior view of the caſe, an haraſſed mind, or what he conceived to be a diſcreet accommodation to the circumſtances of the moment, we do not pretend to determine; but it appeared to us that he did not reſiſt the bold regularities of Horne Tooke as Sir Michael Foſter would have reſiſted them.

In private life, Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre diſplayed the qualities which rendered him eſtimable among thoſe who were ſo happy as to be within their influence. He has, however, left them to lament him, and is gone to wait the awful ſummons to that tribunal where the Judges of the earth will receive judgement.

Lon. Mag.

SOME ACCOUNT OF KOTZEBUE,

THE GERMAN DRAMATIST.

KOTZEBUE, the celebrated German Dramatiſt, was born at Wemar, in Saxony; a city, which has long been conſidered as the moſt refined in Germany, as far as relates to the manners of the inhabitants. It is at preſent famous for its ſeminary for the education of young men of rank, affording the ſtudents double advantage of acquiring the moſt extenſive erudition, and of improving their manners by a conſtant intercourſe with the Court of the reigning Duke, one of the moſt poliſhed at this time in Europe. Kotzebue's predilection for the Drama diſplayed itſelf while he was very young; for in his youth, he not only wrote, but performed in ſeveral private theatres, though, we believe, he never appeared on any public ſtage.—He was educated under the celebrated Profeſſor Muſœus, and early betook himſelf to the profeſſion of the law, which he practiſed with conſiderable ſucceſs, filling various eminent ſtations, till at length he became Preſident of the High College of Juſtice in the Ruſſian province of Livonia, where, at his leiſure moments, he wrote many of his dramatic works, as well as other miſcellaneous compoſitions. The cabals of a powerful party in Livonia, who envied his ſuperior talents, compelled him, after ſome years, to reſign his profeſſional ſituation; when, fortunately for the admirers of genius and learning, he reſolved to devote himſelf entirely to literary purſuits, and accordingly repaired to the Court of Vienna, where he was ſhortly afterwards appointed Dramatiſt and Director of the Imperial Theatre; an office which he has ever ſince filled with pleaſure to himſelf, and the higheſt ſatisfaction to the Emperor, under whom he has been thus honourably employed.

ANECDOTES OF JOHN SELDEN.

From Seward's Biographiana.

THIS learned man, the glory of the Engliſh nation according to Grotius, thus deſcribes his countrymen:

"The people are of a middle temper, according to their climate; the northern melancholy, and ſouthern cho-

choler, meeting in their general conſtitution, doth render them ingenius and active; which, nouriſhed alſo under the wings of liberty, inſpires a courage generous, and not ſoon out of breath. Active they are; and ſo nigh to pure act, that nothing hurts them more than pure quiet.

* * * *

Their ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the cheat, but they are rather ſubject in that kind to take than to give; and, ſuppoſing others as open hearted as themſelves, are many times in treaties overmatched by thoſe whom they overmatch in arms. Upon the ſame account, they are neither ungenerous over thoſe that are beneath, nor ſtubborn againſt them that are above them. Man, woman, or child, is all one with them, they will honour majeſty wherever they ſee it, and of the twain, tender it more when they ſee it ſet upon infirmity, as if they knew how to command themſelves only in order to the public good.

Nevertheleſs, they love much *to be free* *. When they were under awe of the Pope's curſe, they bore off deſigns by the head and ſhoulders, but afterwards by watchfulneſs and foreſight; and, having attained a light in religion that will own their liberties, of them both they made up one garland, not to be touched by any rude hand; but as if it were the bird of the eye, the whole body ſtartles therewith, the alarm is ſoon given and ſoon taken, and when the alarm is given, neither high nor low are ſpared that ſtand in their way.

This they do owe to the eaſtern people, from whom they fetch their pedigree. So the only way to conquer them is to let them have their liberties; for, like ſome horſes, they are good for carriage as long as their burdens are eaſy, and ſet looſe upon them; if too cloſe girt, they will break all, or caſt their load and die.

* * * *

The two ſtates of Lords and Commons, in their tranſmigration, being then in the nature of an army of ſoldiers, had a General by their election; under whom, after they had obtained a peaceable ſettling, they named a new by the name of Konning (or the wiſe man), for then wiſdom was more neceſſary than valour. But after the clergy had won the day, and this Konning had ſubmitted himſelf to the ghoſtly father, they baptized him by the new name of Rex, and ſo he is ſtyled on all written monuments which we owe entirely to eccleſiaſtics, although the vulgar held their appellation ſtill, which by conſtruction, or rather corruption, did at length arrive at the word *King*, a notion which as often changeth the ſenſe as the air, ſome making the perſons all in all, and ſome nothing at all, but a compliment of ſtate.

Speaking of the alteration made in the condition of the Houſe of Commons of England, by Henry the Seventh, he concludes, 'Henceforth the Commons of England are no mean perſons, and their repreſentatives of ſuch concernment, as, if a king will have them to obſerve him he muſt ſerve them with their liberties and laws, and every one the public good of the people. No man's work is beneath, no man's above it. The beſt honour of the king's work is to be *nobilis ſervitus* (as Antigonus ſaid to his ſon), or in plain Engliſh, *ſupreme ſervice* above all. I now conclude, wiſhing we may obtain the happineſs of our fore-fathers, the ancient Saxons, who, according to Tacitus, were *quilibet ſorte propria contentus*,' every one contented with his own ſituation. *Diſcourſes on the Laws and Government of England, folio.*"

ME-

* "*Liberty* above all things," was the motto of this learned and excellent man; not that abſtract liberty, the notion of which, at preſent, threatens the deſtruction of every government in Europe; but that tempered and uſeful liberty, which is more generally enjoyed in this nation, than it has ever been in any other country in the world.

MEMOIRS OF SIR ANDREW MITCHELL, OF THAINSTONE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF BERLIN.

THIS gentleman was the only child of the reverend Mr William Mitchell, one of the miniſters of St Giles, commonly called the High Church of Edinburgh. His father was firſt one of the miniſters of Aberdeen, but after his tranſlation, in that country (called his ſettlement, or tranſportation to Edinburgh), he married a widow lady of 1000l. a-year fortune, who had an only child, a daughter, the undoubted heir thereof after her death.

To make ſure of the fortune, a match between the two children was concluded, and they were married in 1715, at a time when Maſter Mitchell was but eleven years of age, and young Miſs but ten. In the fourth year after their nuptials, the Lady died in child-bed of her firſt child, an event which ſo much affected him that he never married afterwards: he diſcontinued the ſtudy of the law, for which his father intended him, applying to amuſements, by the advice of friends, in order to conquer that grief, which, as was apprehended, might bring on a lowneſs of ſpirits.

This was the original cauſe of an extenſive acquaintance with the principal Nobiemen and Gentlemen in North Britain, which afterwards enſued, and for attaining which he ſeemed to be naturally formed. Though his progreſs in the ſciences was but ſmall, yet no perſon had a greater regard for learned men; his introduction to the firſt claſs was owing to Lord Preſident Dalrymple, of the Court of Seſſion; and that to the ſecond, partly to his being univerſally known to the Clergy, and to the ſeveral Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, which was, at that period, in juſt repute and eſteem.

He was, in a particular manner, intimately acquainted with Mr Maclaurin; and though his knowledge of Algebra and mixed quantity was but inconſiderable, yet he employed Mr Henderſon, anno 1736, to write out a copy both of the Algebra and Treatiſe of Gunnery, which Mr Maclaurin had wrote with amazing clearneſs and perſpicuity.

By his being known to the Marquis of Tweedale, and the Earl of Stair, he became Secretary to the former, on his Lordſhip's being appointed Miniſter for Scots Affairs, anno 1741: and in the beginning of 1742 he, on Lord Stair's arrival in London, put his Lordſhip in mind of the high regard he had always for Doctor Pringle (afterwards Sir John Pringle), then Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. The Doctor was at his own houſe, Stonelawscloſe, when a letter arrived from Mr Mitchell, dated the 14th of June 1742, acquainting him that he was appointed Phyſician to the Britiſh Ambaſſador then at the Hague.

Though the Marquis of Tweedale reſigned the place of Secretary of State, in conſequence of the convulſions of the year 1745, yet Mr Mitchell ſtill continued in favour. He had taken care, during that memorable winter, to keep up a correſpondence with ſome eminent clergymen, and, from time to time, communicated the intelligence he received; and his aſſiduity was rewarded with a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, anno 1747, as repreſentative for the ſhire of Aberdeen.

The next year, 1748, he had the ſad office to perform, of attending the laſt moments of his friend the celebrated James Thomſon, Author of The Seaſons. Two days had paſſed before his relapſe was known, when Mr Mitchell poſted down at midnight to Richmond, with Mr Reid and Dr Armſtrong, juſt time enough to endure a ſight of all others the moſt ſhocking to nature, the laſt agonies of

his beloved friend. Together with Lord Lyttleton, he was appointed one of Mr Thomſon's executors.

In the year 1751 he was appointed his Majeſty's Reſident at Bruſſels, where continuing two years, he, in 1753, came over to London, when he was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Pruſſia, where, by his polite and genteel behaviour, and a previous acquaintance with Marſhall Keith, he gained ſo much upon the perſon of his Pruſſian Majeſty as to detach him from the French intereſt; an event which involved the Court of France in the greateſt loſſes, ariſing not only from vaſt and uncommon ſubſidies to the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Stockholm, but from the loſs of more numerous armies than ever they had been ſtripped of ſince the reign of Francis I. By Lord Cheſterfield's letters it appears, that in 1758 he was threatened to be diſplaced, but continued at the earneſt requeſt of the King of Pruſſia.

He generally accompanied the King through the courſe of his ſeveral campaigns, and on the 12th of Auguſt 1759, when the Pruſſian army was totally routed by Count Soltikoff, the Muſcovite General, he with difficulty could be prevailed upon to quit the King's tent, even when all was in confuſion. By his prudent management, the late Earl Marſhall of Scotland was introduced to the favour of his Majeſty King George III. anno 1760. In 1765 he again came over to England for the recovery of his health, which was ſomewhat impaired, ſpent ſome time at Tunbridge Wells, and March 1766 again returned to Berlin, and about this time was created a Knight of the Bath. That year he was honoured in a particular manner at the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia, the King always expreſſing the higheſt regard for his perſonal merits and accompliſhments; for though he was a very temperate man, and ſhunned pomp and oſtentation in his own perſon, yet no man had more at heart the ſupporting the dignity of the Sovereign whom he repreſented. In a word, though not a man of great learning or outward ſhew, yet he was, in complex, the fine Gentleman, and poſſeſſed of real goodneſs of heart. Mr Murdoch, in his Life of Thomſon, ſays of him, that he was equally noted for the truth and conſtancy of his private friendſhips, and for his addreſs and ſpirit as a public Miniſter. He died 28th January 1771.

The Court of Pruſſia honoured his funeral with their preſence, and the King himſelf, from a balcony, beheld the proceſſion with tears.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

SHAKESPEARE, in his witty detail, in "*As you like it*," of the different degrees of giving the affront, ſeems to have had in his eye an Italian treatiſe on Duelling, by MUTIUS, printed at Venice in 1560, of the chapters of which the following are the titles—"*Of the Lie immaterial—Of the Lie ſpecial—Of the Lie general—Of the Lie hypothetical—Of the Lie direct.* Whether Mr Sheridan borrowed his idea in the "*Critic*," of the degrees of puffing from Shakeſpeare or Mutius, I do not pretend to determine.

Legal conveyancing ſeems at all times, and in all countries to have been unneceſſarily redundant in ſtyle. The oldeſt conveyance *upon Record* deſcribes the premiſes with almoſt as much tautology as if it had been drawn in the temple. I allude to the conveyance of the cave of *Machpelah*, from the ſons of *Heth* to *Abraham*, Geneſis, 23.—"And the field of Ephron, which was in Machpelah, which